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The Rifle Brigade chronicle

Great Britain. Army. Rifle Brigade (Prince Consort's Own)

H. F. Bradshaw.
23 Oct. 23.

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ARTES SCIENTIA VERITAS



LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR EDWARD NEWDIGATE-NEWDEGATE, K.C.B.
1825—1902.

Frontispiece.

THE
RIFLE CHRONICLE
1840.
THURSDAY



COMPILED AND EDITED
BY
MAJ.-COLONEL WILLOUGHBY VERNER,
LATE RIFLE BRIGADE.

London:
JOHN BALE, SONS & DANIELSSON, LTD.,
OXFORD HOUSE,
83-89, GREAT TITCHFIELD STREET, OXFORD STREET, W.

1840



EDWARD NEWDIGATE-NEWDEGATE, K.C.B.

1825 1902.

THE
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FOR 1902.

(THIRTEENTH YEAR.)



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THE RIFLE BRIGADE CHRONICLE.

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HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

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Rifle Brigade Calendar,

1903.

Compiled by Lieut.-Colonel Willoughby Verner.

JANUARY.

1 Th—1815.—5 Cos. 3rd Bn. at combat before NEW ORLEANS. 1874.—4 Cos. 2nd Bn. landed at Cape Coast Castle.

2 F—1864.—3rd Bn. engaged at SHUBKUDDER (Mohmund Expedition). 1874.—Remainder 2nd Bn. landed at Cape Coast Castle.

3 S—1809.—1st Bn. at Action of CACABELOS (Retreat of Corunna); Capt. Bennet and 19 Riflemen killed, 1 officer and many men wounded. Tom Plunket shot General Colbert and his orderly.

4 S—1809.—Retreat of CORUNNA; 1st Bn. lost a few men. 1852.—Troopship *Megara* on fire, with 1st Bn. on board. 1858.—2nd and 3rd Bns. arrived at Futtéhgarh (Indian Mutiny), having marched 76 miles in 4 days (27 hours' actual marching).

5 M—1809.—Retreat of CORUNNA. 1st Bn. covered the retirement across river at Constantino.

6 Tu—1900.—2nd Bn. engaged in repelling Great Attack on Ladysmith: Lieut. Hall and 18 Riflemen killed, Major Thesiger, Capts. Mills, Biddleph, Stephens, Lieuts. MacLachlan, C. E. Harrison and 87 Riflemen wounded.

7 W—1852.—1st Bn. left Plymouth for the Cape (embarked at Dover on 2nd) (2nd Kaffir War). 1858.—3rd Bn. engaged near ALLAHABAD.

8 Th—1812.—1st Bn. at Storming of Fort San Francisco (an outwork of CIUDAD RODRIGO), 2nd Lieut. Hawksley and 1 Rifleman killed, 7 Riflemen wounded. 1815.—5 Cos. 3rd Bn. at Attack on Lines of New Orleans; 1 officer and 11 Riflemen killed, 6 officers and 94 Riflemen wounded.

9 F—1812.—1st Bn. at Siege of CIUDAD RODRIGO.

10 S—1809.—1st Bn. at skirmish of Betanzos, Retreat of CORUNNA. 1854.—1st Bn. arrived at Portsmouth from Cape.

11 S—1819.—2nd Bn. received draft of 218 Riflemen from 3rd Bn. on disbandment. 1847.—1st Bn. engaged near Kei River (1st Kaffir War); Capt. Gibson and Assist.-Surg. Howell killed.

12 M—1809.—Retreat of Corunna; 2nd Bn. reached Vigo and embarked.

13 Tu—1814.—4 Cos. of 1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. at combat outside ANTWERP. French driven into Antwerp.

14 W—1809.—Retreat of Corunna; 1st Bn. engaged.

15 Th—1858.—2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged on the RAMGUNGA (Indian Mutiny).

JANUARY.

16 F —1807.—3 Cos. 2nd Bn. landed at MALDONADO, near Monte Video; 1 officer wounded, 1 Rifleman killed. 1809.—Battle of Corunna; 1st Bn. lost Lieut. Noble and 11 Riflemen killed. (During the 20 days' retreat, the 1st Bn. lost 3 officers and 170 Riflemen killed, wounded and prisoners.) 1900.—1st Bn. crossed Tugela at Potgieter's Drift.

17 S —1800.—Order issued for the formation of the "EXPERIMENTAL CORPS OF RIFLEMEN," at Horsham Barracks. 1885.—Rifle Company (2nd and 3rd Bns.), Camel Corps, at Battle of ABU KLEA, Soudan.

18 S —1879.—6 Cos. 4th Bn. on Bazar Valley Expedition.

19 M —1812.—Storming of Ciudad Rodrigo; 1st and 2nd Bns. present: Capt. Uniacke and 9 Riflemen killed, 5 officers and 47 Riflemen wounded. 1885.—Rifle Company (2nd and 3rd Bns.), Camel Corps, at Action of EL GUBAT, Soudan.

20 Tu—1807.—Sortie from MONTE VIDEO repulsed; 3 Cos. of 2nd Bn. lost 6 killed and 25 wounded.

21 W—1809.—2nd Bn. having embarked at Vigo after Retreat of Corunna sailed for England.

22 Th—1862.—Title of "THE PRINCE CONSOFT'S OWN" bestowed on the Regiment by QUEEN VICTORIA.

23 F —1890.—4th Bn. left Cadiz on H.M.S. *Malabar*, having made good damages caused by collision off Cape Trafalgar on 19th.

24 S —1812.—Major-Gen. Robert Craufurd died of wounds received on 19th at Ciudad Rodrigo. (The regiment had been in his command at Buenos Ayres and in campaigns in Portugal and Spain, 1807-1812.)

25 S —1879.—4th Bn. on Bazar Valley Expedition reached Chunar. 1900.—Battle of Spion Kop.

26 M —1859.—Pursuit of Tantia Topee; Camel Corps (2nd and 3rd Bns.) marched to Bhurtpore.

27 Tu—1889.—4th Bn. detachment of 200 men started on Popa Expedition. BURMA.

28 W—1879.—4th Bn., reconnaissance on Tirah (Bazar Valley Expedition).

29 Th—1855.—105th day of Siege of SEBASTOPOL.

30 F —1858.—2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged with Mutineers on the Ramgunga.

31 S —1874.—2nd Bn. engaged at Action of AMOAFUL, Ashantee; 3 officers and 6 Riflemen wounded.

FEBRUARY.

1 S —1814.—4 Cos. of 1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged at DONK, Holland; 2 Riflemen killed, 4 officers and 6 Riflemen wounded. 1809.—2nd Bn. arrived at Portsmouth from Vigo.

2 M —1814.—4 Cos. 1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. at assault and capture of MERKSEM; 3 Riflemen killed, 4 officers and 6 Riflemen wounded. 1900.—Capt. Mills, 2nd Bn., died at Ladysmith, of wounds received on Jan. 6th.

3 Tu—1807.—3 Cos. of 2nd Bn. at Storming of Monte Video; Capt. Dickenson and 10 Riflemen killed, 2 officers and 19 Riflemen wounded. 1874.—2nd Bn. at skirmish on the Ordah, Ashantee.

4 W—1814.—Sortie from Antwerp repelled (4 Cos. 1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged). 1874.—2nd Bn. engaged at ORDAHSU, Ashantee; 19 Riflemen wounded. Coomassie occupied.

5 Th—1874.—2nd Bn. at COOMASSIE. 1900.—1st Bn. at Action of Vaal Krantz. 9 Riflemen killed, Capts. Talbot, Tharp, Lieuts. Ellis, Blewitt, Sir T. Cunningham and 69 Riflemen wounded.

6 F —1874.—2nd Bn. left Coomassie. 1900.—1st Bn. withdrawn from Vaal Krantz.

7 S —1814.—French sortie from ANTWERP repulsed (4 Cos. 1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged). 1879.—Detachment 4th Bn. returned from Bazar Valley Expedition.

8 S —1879.—Detachment 4th Bn. returned from Kunar Expedition.

9 M —1859.—2nd Bn. engaged at SIDHA GHAT, Indian Mutiny.

10 Tu—1815.—3rd Bn. at surrender of FORT BOYER, Mobile Expedition.

11 W—1847.—1st Bn. at skirmish on the FISH RIVER (1st Kaffir War).

12 Th—1810.—2 Cos. 2nd Bn. embarked for Tarifa, Spain. 1900.—Action at Dekiel's Drift, Capt. Majendie, 2nd in command, Roberts' Horse, killed.

13 F —1860.—2nd Bn. arrived at Delhi from Cawnpore after 23 days' marching.

14 S —1867.—Snider B.L. rifles issued to 1st Bn. 1877.—4th Bn. returned from Jowaki Expedition.

FEBRUARY.

15 S —1820.—General Sir David Dundas, Colonel-in-Chief, died. 1900.—Relief of Kimberley.

16 M —1816.—The 95th Rifle Corps taken out of the Line and styled the “Rifle Brigade.”

17 Tu—1814.—All 3 Bns. crossed the Nive ; commencement of Campaign.

18 W —1811.—2 Cos. 2nd Bn., under Norcott, embarked at Cadiz for Algeciras. 1900.—1st Bn. at **Action of Monte Cristo**. 4 Riflemen killed, Capts. A. D. Stewart, Bentinck, Lieut. Digby, Capt. and Qr.-Mr. Stone and 23 Riflemen wounded.

19 Th—1820.—F.M. the Duke of Wellington appointed Colonel-in-Chief, *vice* Sir David Dundas. 1855.—Portion of 2nd Bn. engaged in a reconnaissance, Crimea.

20 F —1806.—1st Bn. returned from Germany and disembarked at Yarmouth.

21 S —1874.—2nd Bn. arrived at Cape Coast Castle and embarked.

22 S —1826.—2nd Bn. disembarked at Malta. 1900.—114th Day of **Siege of Ladysmith**. Lieut. Pearson died of enteric.

23 M —1900.—Fighting on Tugela, 1st Bn., 7 Riflemen wounded. Rifle Battalion (Reservists 2nd Bn.) 4 Riflemen killed, 2nd Lieuts. Baker-Carr and Dumaresq and 32 Riflemen wounded.

24 Tu—1811.—2 Cos. 2nd Bn. and 4 Cos. 3rd Bn. disembarked at Algeciras, 1814.—2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged in skirmish at **VILLE NAVE**. 1855.—Long Enfield rifle issued to 1st Bn. 1900.—1st Bn. on Tugela, Capt. and Qr.-Mr. Stone and 5 Riflemen wounded.

25 W —1810.—2 Cos. 2nd Bn. arrived at Tarifa. 1879.—4th Bn. returned to Jellalabad from 1st Lughman Expedition.

26 Th—1814.—Passage of the **GAVE DU PAU**, 2nd and 3rd Bns.

27 F —1810.—1st Bn. at skirmish at **BARBA DEL PUERCO**. 1814.—**Battle of Orthez** ; 2nd and 3rd Bns. present. 1900.—Cronjé surrendered. 1st Bn. at **Action of Pieter's Hill**, 12 Riflemen killed, Capt. and Adj't. Long and 2nd Lieuts. Buxton and Solly-Flood and 54 Riflemen wounded.

28 S —1801.—Captain Sidney Beckwith's Company of the Rifle Corps embarked on H.M.S. *St. George* (Lord Nelson's flag-ship) for Copenhagen. 1900.—Relief of **Ladysmith**. During Siege 2nd Bn. had 4 officers and 98 Riflemen killed or died of wounds, 9 officers and 114 Riflemen wounded, 1 officer and 34 Riflemen died of disease. 1st Bn. had 25 Riflemen killed and 15 officers and 159 Riflemen wounded.

MARCH.

1 **S** —1811.—2 Cos. of 2nd, and 4 Cos. of 3rd Bn. marched from Tarifa for Casas Viejas.

2 **M** —1843.—1st Bn. embarked at Malta for Corfu. 1896.—Rifle Company, Mounted Infantry, 3 officers and 60 Riflemen, 2nd and 4th Bns. embarked for S. Africa (Matabele War).

3 **Tu**—1811.—3rd Bn. formed advanced guard of Graham's force and forded the Laguna de la Janda between Casas Viejas and Vejer. 1900.—1st Bn. marched through Ladysmith and bivouacked under Surprise Hill.

4 **W**—1811.—Night march of Cos. of 2nd and 3rd Bns. between Vejer and Conil. 1889.—4th Bn. detachment returned from Karen Expedition (BURMA).

5 **Th**—1811.—Battle of Barrosa; 2 Cos. 2nd Bn. and 4 Cos. 3rd Bn. present; Capt. Knipe and 19 Riflemen killed, 5 officers and 76 Riflemen wounded.

6 **F** —1811.—Massena retreated from Santarem; 1st Bn. (in advance) started in pursuit. 1858.—2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged at Lucknow.

7 **S** —1811.—Pursuit of Massena, Riflemen mounted behind Royal Dragoons. 1858.—Fighting at Lucknow; 2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged.

8 **S** —1811.—French dislodged from PAIALVO, by 1st Bn. and two 6-pounders.

9 **M** —1811.—Pursuit of Massena; 1st Bn. skirmishing all day. 1858.—2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged at LUCKNOW; attack and capture of the Yellow Bungalow.

10 **Tu**—1811.—Pursuit of Massena. 1858.—Fighting at Lucknow.

11 **W**—1858.—2nd and 3rd Bns. at action before Lucknow; Capt. Thynne and 2 Riflemen killed, Lieut. Cooper and 17 Riflemen wounded.

12 **Th**—1811.—Combat of the Redinha; 1st Bn. lost 4 Riflemen killed, and 2 officers and 9 Riflemen wounded.

13 **F** —1801.—Battle of MANDORA, Egypt. 9 officers and 200 men, who had served in the "Experimental Corps" at Ferrol, engaged in this and other actions of the campaign. 3 officers, Rifle Corps, wounded. 1900. Bloemfontein occupied.

14 **S** —1811.—Action near Casal Nova; Major John Stewart and Lieut. Strode killed (no return of Riflemen).

15 **S** —1811.—Combat at FONZE DE ABONCE; 1st Bn., 2 officers wounded (no return).

16 **M** —1859.—2nd Bn. engaged near SUPREE, Indian Mutiny.

MARCH.

17 Tu—1812.—1st Bn. at commencement of second Siege of BADAJOZ. 1874.—2nd Bn. arrived at Gibraltar from Gold Coast.

18 W—1811.—1st Bn. at skirmish at PONTE DE MARCELLA.

19 Th—1810.—Combat at Barba del Puerco; 1st Bn. lost Lieut. Mercer and 3 Riflemen killed and 10 Riflemen wounded. The first fight of the campaign of 1810. 1812.—Sortie from Badajoz repelled.

20 F—1814.—Action of Tarbes, fought and won by the 3 Bns. of the 95th Rifles, unaided by other British troops; Captain Duncan and 6 Riflemen killed, 11 officers and 75 Riflemen wounded.

21 S—1801.—Battle of ALEXANDRIA; 6 officers of the Rifle Corps and some 200 men of the "Experimental Corps of Riflemen," engaged. 1855.—2nd Bn. augmented to 16 Companies about this time, in the Crimea.

22 S—1812.—1st and 3rd Bns. at St. Christoval, Badajoz. French gunners picked off by Riflemen.

23 M—1855.—1st and 2nd Bns. engaged in repulse of Sortie from Sebastopol. 1858.—2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged at Koorsee, near Lucknow.

24 Tu—1881.—4th Bn.; Waziri Expedition started from Rawal Pindi.

25 W—1815.—5 Cos. 2nd Bn. embarked at Dover for Ostend (Waterloo Campaign).

26 Th—1812.—1st and 3rd Bns. at storming of FORT PICURINA, Badajoz; the 3rd Bn. the first Corps in; Lieut. Stokes, 3rd Bn., the first man in.

27 F—1814.—3rd Bn. drove the French from TOURNEFEUILLE; a few Riflemen wounded.

28 S—1811.—1st Bn. drove the French from FREIXADAS; Lieut. and Adj't. James Stewart killed.

29 S—1811.—1st Bn. engaged. French driven from GUARDA.

30 M—1815.—1st Bn. marched from Bruges to Courtrai. 1852.—1st Bn. disembarked at Algoa Bay, after 3 months' passage on H.M. steamship *Megara* (2nd Kaffir War).

31 Tu—1811.—Siege of BADAJOZ: 1st and 3rd Bns. engaged.

APRIL.

1 W —1800.—First Parade of the “Experimental Corps of Riflemen” at Horsham Barracks. 1855.—3rd Bn. formed for the second time at Haslar, from drafts from depots of 1st and 2nd Bns.

2 Th—1801.—Battle of Copenhagen. Lt.-Col. Hon. W. Stewart and Capt. Sidney Beckwith’s Co. on board Lord Nelson’s Fleet. Lt. and Adjt. Grant and 2 Riflemen killed, 6 Riflemen wounded.

3 F —1811.—Action near Sabugal; 1st Bn. and 1 Co. 2nd Bn. present. Lieut. Hon. D. Arbuthnot and 2 Riflemen killed, 2 officers and 14 Riflemen wounded.

4 S —1815.—5 Cos. 3rd Bn. embarked for England at end of American War. 1879.—4th Bn., 2nd Lughman Expedition returned to Jellalabad. 1889.—4th Bn., Popa Expedition, returned (BURMA).

5 S —1858.—Camel Corps formed during Indian Mutiny; officers and 100 men from the 2nd, and the same from the 3rd Bn., and 200 Sikhs, Major Ross (now General Sir John Ross) in command.

6 M —1812.—Storming of Badajoz; Major O’Hare, 8 officers and 57 Riflemen killed, 14 officers and 225 Riflemen wounded. 8 Cos. 1st Bn., Bn., 2 Cos. 2nd and 5 Cos. 3rd Bn. took part in attack.

7 Tu—1889.—4th Bn.; Phunkan Column started (BURMA).

8 W —1808.—3 Cos. 1st Bn. embarked for Sweden. 1854.—2nd Bn. disembarked at Gallipoli.

9 Th—1855.—Second bombardment of SEBASTOPOL commenced; Lieut. Hon. A. Anson and 18 Riflemen of 1st Bn. manned the rifle-pits; 4 Riflemen killed.

10 F —Good Friday. 1814.—Battle of Toulouse; all 3 Bns. engaged; 14 Riflemen killed, and 1 officer and 26 Riflemen wounded.

11 S —1812.—All 3 Bns. left Badajoz and advanced on Madrid.

12 S —Easter Sunday. 1859.—2nd Bn. at skirmish at AKOUMA, Indian Mutiny.

13 M —Bank Holiday. 1858.—2nd Bn. engaged at BAREE, Indian Mutiny.

14 Tu—1859.—Ross’s Camel Corps started in pursuit of Ferozeshah.

15 W —1879.—4th Bn. at Safed Sung.

APRIL.

16 Th—1814.—1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. started from Toulouse in pursuit of Soult.

17 F—1863.—Field-Marshal Lord Seaton, Col.-in-Chief, died. 1856.—1st and 2nd Bns. at parade for Inspection by the Russian General Lüders.

18 S—1863.—Gen. Sir G. Brown appointed Col.-in-Chief, *vice* Lord Seaton.

19 S—1815.—1 Co. 2nd Bn., which had been in Holland since December, 1814, joined the 5 Cos. from England at Leuze, Belgium.

20 M—1815.—Duke of Wellington inspected the 6 Cos. of 2nd Bn. in Belgium. 1855.—Rifle-pits manned and held by volunteers from the 1st Bn., Sebastopol.

21 Tu—1854.—2nd Bn. commenced to construct the lines of Bulair across the isthmus of Gallipolli.

22 W—1855.—Russians driven from the Rifle-Pits, Sebastopol. Privates Bradshaw, Humpston, and MacGregor awarded the W.C. for gallantry on this occasion.

23 Th—1811.—1st Bn. defended the Bridge of Marialva, near GALLEGOS; French repulsed.

24 F—1855.—The slung pelisse and coatee abolished, and tunics substituted.

25 S—1859.—2nd Bn. engaged in skirmish through the GOGRA JUNGLE.

26 S—1859.—2nd Bn. engaged near Jugdespore.

27 M—1811.—1st Bn. engaged at 2nd attack on Bridge of Marialva. 1815.—6 Cos. of 1st Bn. landed at Ostend (Waterloo Campaign).

28 Tu—1825.—Horse Guards Order, dated 25th, for 1st and 2nd Bns. to be augmented from 8 to 10 Companies.

29 W—1852.—1st Bn. engaged in attack on MUNDEL'S KRANTZ (2nd Kaffir War); 1 officer and 5 Riflemen wounded.

30 Th—1814.—All 3 Bns. cantoned in villages on the Lower Garonne.

MAY.

1 F —1850.—H.R.H. Prince Arthur born. 1871.—Lieut. H.R.H. Prince Arthur promoted to Captain in 1st Bn.

2 S —1811.—3rd Bn. at combat at FUENTES D'ONOR; 1 officer and 9 Riflemen wounded.

3 S —1855.—199th day of Siege of Sebastopol.

4 M —1809.—The 3rd Bn. first raised by drafts from the 1st and 2nd Bns., numbering over 1,000 Riflemen. 1881.—4th Bn. crossed the Waziri Frontier.

5 Tu—1811.—Battle of Fuentes D'Onor; 1st Bn. and 1 Co. of 2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged; Lieut. Westby and 3 Riflemen killed, 13 Riflemen wounded.

9 W —1805.—The 2nd Bn. formed at Canterbury, by draft of 21 sergts. 20 corporals, 7 buglers, and 250 Riflemen from 1st Bn.; Major Wade to command.

7 Th—1843.—The "Reserve Battalion" of 6 Cos. formed at Dover.

8 F —1854.—2nd Bn. disembarked at Scutari from Gallipoli.

9 S —1858.—2nd Bn. engaged near NUGGUR, Indian Mutiny.

10 S —1881.—4th Bn. engaged in skirmish at Raznak, WAZIRILAND.

11 M —1811.—Sortie from Badajoz.

12 Tu—1811.—Skirmish near ESPEJA; portions of 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Bns. engaged.

13 W —1815.—6 Cos. 1st Bn. quartered in Brussels. 1858.—2nd Bn. engaged at NUGGUR.

14 Th—1815.—1 Co. 1st Bn., 1 Co. 2nd Bn., and 2 Cos. 3rd Bn., which had landed in Holland in December, 1814, arrived in Brussels. 1890.—Lee-Metford Magazine Rifle issued to 2nd Bn.

15 F —1800.—The "Experimental Corps of Riflemen" encamped at Swinley, Windsor Forest.

MAY.

16 S —1854.—1st Bn. augmented to 12 cos., 8 "Service" and 4 "Depôt."

17 S —1852.—1st Bn. engaged near the WATERKLOOF (2nd Kaffir War).

18 M —1854.—2nd Bn. at Scutari ordered to be augmented to 12 Cos. (same as 1st Bn.).

19 Tu—1874.—1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. brigaded together for Review by Czar of Russia.

20 W—1808.—3 Cos. 1st Bn. arrived off Gottenburg, Sweden.

21 Th—1813.—All three Bns. broke up from winter quarters, and marched into Spain. Establishment reduced to 6 Cos. per Bn. on account of heavy casualties in campaign of 1812.

22 F —1808.—4 Cos. 2nd Bn. embarked at Dover for Portugal, 1858.—Camel Corps (2nd and 3rd Bns.) engaged at GOWLOWLEE.

23 S —1858.—Camel Corps engaged at CALPEE.

24 S —1856.—Medals granted by Emperor of the French distributed at Balaclava.

25 M —1809.—1st Bn. embarked at Dover for Portugal; joined the Bns. of the 43rd and 52nd in the Downs. 1854.—2nd Bn. reviewed at Scutari by the Sultan and Lord Raglan.

26 Tu—1858.—Ross's Camel Corps forded the Jumna.

27 W—1812.—Regiment (all 3 Bns.) reviewed by Lord Wellington near El Bodon. "You look well and in good fighting order."

28 Th—1852.—1st Bn. engaged at INGILBY'S FARM (2nd Kaffir War).

29 F —1854.—2nd Bn. embarked at Scutari for Varna. 1880.—H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn appointed Col.-in-Chief.

30 S —1815.—4 Cos. of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Bns. at Brussels reviewed by the Prince Sovereign of the Netherlands.

31 S —Wulbit Sunday. 1854.—2nd Bn. encamped at Varna.

JUNE.

1 M —*Bank Holiday.* 1860.—Camel Corps (2nd and 3rd Bns.) broken up at termination of Indian Mutiny; formed 5th April, 1858. 1901.—Fight near Blesbok Spruit; Lieut. C. H. Dillon (Mounted Infantry) wounded (died on 8th at Standerton).

2 Tu—1815.—5 Cos. 3rd Bn., on return from New Orleans Expedition landed at Plymouth and marched to join 3 Cos. at Dover (remaining 2 at Brussels). 1881.—4th Bn., Waziri Expedition returned to Rawal Pindi. 1902.—Peace proclaimed. End of S. African War.

3 W—1837.—2nd Bn. disembarked at Dover from Cephalonia. 1852.—2nd Bn. sailed from Quebec for England.

4 Th—1856.—1st Bn. embarked at Balaclava, in H.M.S. *Apollo*, for England, at termination of Crimean War, having lost 118 Riflemen killed in action, 342 by wounds and disease, and 358 invalided.

5 F—1854.—2nd Bn. marched from Varna on Schumla.

6 S—1854.—Title of “2nd Lieutenant,” used since the regiment was first raised, changed to that of “Ensign”! 1900.—Pretoria occupied.

7 S—1807.—3 Cos. 2nd Bn. attacked Spanish camp at St. Pedro, near MONTE VIDEO; 2 officers and 27 Riflemen wounded. 1855.—Attack and capture of the Quarries, SEBASTOPOL.

8 M—1808.—4 Cos. 2nd. Bn. embarked at Dover for Portugal. 1856.—2nd Bn. embarked at Balaclava for England at termination of Crimean War.

9 Tu—1854.—Minie Rifles issued to 1st Bn.

10 W—1815.—2nd Bn. cantoned along the Belgian Frontier.

11 Th—1813.—1st and 3rd Bns. crossed the Pisuerga, in pursuit of the French.

12 F—1813.—1st and 3rd Bns. at skirmish near the HORMUZA.

13 S—1806.—3 Cos. 2nd Bn. embarked for South America. 1858.—2nd and 3rd Bns. at action of NAWABGUNGE; one officer and 15 Riflemen wounded.

14 S—1807.—5 Cos. 1st Bn. joined 3 Cos. 2nd Bn. (*vide* 13th) at Monte Video, after having been 11 months on board ship.

15 M—1813.—All three Bns. crossed the Ebro.

16 Tu—1815.—Action of Quatre Bras; 1st Bn. engaged; Capt. Smyth, Lieut. Lister and 8 Riflemen killed, 3 officers and 51 Riflemen wounded.

JUNE.

17 W —1815.—2nd Bn. reached Waterloo and bivouacked.

18 Th —1813.—1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged at San Millan (Spain); 4 Riflemen killed, 1 officer and 13 Riflemen wounded. 1815.—BATTLE OF WATERLOO—6 Cos. 1st Bn., Lieuts. Stillwell and Johnson and 20 Riflemen killed, 13 officers and 124 Riflemen wounded; 6 Cos. 2nd Bn., 34 Riflemen killed, 14 officers and 179 Riflemen wounded; 2 Cos. 3rd Bn., Captain Eeles and 3 Riflemen killed, 4 officers and 36 Riflemen wounded. 1855.—Attack on the Redan; Capt. Forman, Lieut. Boileau and 33 Riflemen killed, 3 officers and 89 Riflemen wounded.

19 F —1815.—All three Battalions advanced on Paris. 1855.—Private Flannery, 1st Bn. found dead 200 yards inside of Russian abattis, Sebastopol.

20 S —1858.—Short rifles issued to 4th Bn.

21 S —1813.—Battle of Vittoria. All 3 Bns. engaged. The Riflemen captured the *first* French gun. Lieut. Campbell and 11 Riflemen killed, 6 officers and 61 Riflemen wounded.

22 M —1815.—Napoleon I. abdicated. Allies marching on Paris. 1897.—2nd Bn. at Diamond Jubilee of H.M. the Queen.

23 Tu —1813.—Pursuit after Vittoria. All 3 Bns. at skirmish at ECHARBI-ARANEZ; Riflemen mounted behind Royal Dragoons.

24 W —1813.—Pursuit of French after Vittoria. All 3 Bns. engaged near LA CUENCA, and captured the *last* gun of the French army.

25 Th —1855.—252nd day of the siege of Sebastopol.

26 F —1857.—Queen Victoria presented the W.C. to Brevet-Major Hon. H. Clifford, Brevet-Major C. T. Bourchier, Capt. W. J. Cunningham, Lieut. John Knox, Privates Wheatley, Bradshaw, MacGregor and Humpston, "For Valour" during the Crimean War.

27 S —1859.—2nd Bn. arrived at Lucknow, having been 20 months in the field and marched over 1,745 miles.

28 S —1807.—5 Cos. 1st Bn. landed at Ensenada de Barragon. 1897.—2nd Bn. at Coronation of Queen Victoria.

29 M —1858.—Ross's Camel Corps inspected by Lord Canning and Sir Colin Campbell at Allahabad. 1897.—3rd Bn. started on Tochi Valley Expedition.

30 Tu —1815.—March on Paris. 1st Bn. crossed the Oise at Pont St. Maxence 2nd and 3rd Bns. at Chantilly.

JULY.

1 W —1859.—2nd Bn. went into Barracks at Lucknow. Since Nov., 1857, when it took the field, its losses were 10 officers, 20 sergeants and 226 Riflemen.

2 Th—1807.—5 Cos. 1st Bn. and 3 Cos. 2nd Bn. attacked Spanish at PASSO CHICO, and drove them into Buenos Ayres, 3 Riflemen killed, 1 officer and 22 Riflemen wounded, 1812.—1st Bn. engaged at RUEDA, Spain.

3 F —1809.—The 1st Bn., 43rd and 52nd, landed at Vallada, in the Tagus, and were formed into "The Light Brigade," under Major-General Craufurd. 1855.—Capt. Fyers's picquet lost 8 killed and 5 wounded in trenches, Sebastopol.

4 S —1807.—2 Cos. 1st Bn. sharply engaged near BUENOS AYRES. 2 Riflemen killed, 2 officers and 4 Riflemen wounded. 1810.—1st Bn. engaged at Bridge of Marialva.

5 S —1807.—Attack on Buenos Ayres; 1st and 2nd Bns. engaged; Capt. Jenkinson, Lieut. Turner and 90 Riflemen killed, 9 officers and 139 Riflemen wounded.

6 M —1811.—Capt. Hart's Co., 2nd Bn., sailed for Spain. Capt. Beckwith's Co., 2nd Bn., sailed for Spain about same time in 1810. (These two companies were attached to 1st Bn.)

7 Tu—1813.—1st Bn. engaged at CAZARCA, Spain. 1815.—British Army marched into Paris after Waterloo. The *first man to enter* was Lieut. and Adj't. Smith, of 2nd Bn. The *first corps to enter* was the 2nd Bn.; it camped in the Champs Elysées. 1852.—1st Bn. engaged at FULLER's HOEK, 2nd Kaffir War.

8 W —1814.—3rd Bn. embarked at Bordeaux and sailed for England. 1852.—1st Bn. engaged at the Waterkloof.

9 Th—1807.—5 Cos. 1st Bn., under Beckwith, embarked at Deal for Denmark. 1815.—1st Bn. encamped at Clichy, near Paris.

10 F —1815.—Hd. Qrs. and 5 Cos. 3rd Bn. embarked at Dover for Ostend.

11 S —1856.—2nd Bn. disembarked at Portsmouth from the Crimea, having lost 182 Riflemen killed in action, and 353 died of disease (574 men wounded).

12 S —1807.—5 Cos. 1st Bn. and 3 Cos. 2nd Bn. embarked at Buenos Ayres for Monte Video. 1815.—3rd Bn. landed at Ostend and marched on Paris. 1898.—2nd Bn. left Malta for Egypt.

13 M —1807.—5 Cos. 2nd Bn. embarked at Deal for Copenhagen. 1814.—1st and 2nd Bns. embarked near Bordeaux for England. 1854.—1st Bn. embarked at Portsmouth for Crimea.

14 Tu—1811.—Capt. Hart's Co., 1st Bn., landed at Lisbon. 1890.—Rifle Caps issued to 2nd Bn.

JULY.

15 W —1813.—1st Bn. drove the French from the heights of SANTA BARBARA.

16 Th —1807.—5 Cos. 1st Bn. landed at Veldbeck (Holland). 1898.—2nd Bn. arrived at Cairo.

17 F —1814.—5 Cos. 3rd Bn. arrived in England from Bordeaux at end of Peninsular War.

18 S —1812.—1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged in skirmish near Castrejon.

19 S —1812.—1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged on the GUARENA.

20 M —1809.—8 Cos. 2nd Bn. embarked at Deal for Holland (WALCHEREN EXPEDITION).

21 Tu —1812.—1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. forded the River Tormes, waist-deep, above Salamanca.

22 W —1812.—Battle of Salamanca. All 3 Bns. present, but slightly engaged; 3 Riflemen killed, 24 Riflemen wounded.

23 Th —1809.—2 Cos. 2nd Bn. embarked for Holland to join 2nd Bn. 1812.—Pursuit of Marmont after Salamanca; Regiment engaged near the TORMES River.

24 F —1810.—Combat of the Coa; 1st Bn. lost Capt. Creagh, Lieuts. McLeod and Reilly, and 11 Riflemen killed, 9 officers and 55 Riflemen wounded. 1852.—1st Bn. attacked and captured kraals on the WATERKLOOF.

25 S —1825.—1st Bn. divided into 6 "Service" and 4 "Dépôt" Cos.

26 S —1806.—5 Cos. 1st Bn. embarked at Gravesend for South America.

27 M —1809.—The Light Division, under Craufurd, reached Naval moral, 50 miles from Talavera, at sunset.

28 Tu —1809.—The Light Division started at dawn on their famous forced march on Talavera. Battle of Talavera; Major Bunbury with detachments of 1st and 2nd Bns. engaged.

29 W —1809.—The Light Division reached Talavera early in the morning, after having marched 62 miles in 26 hours. 1810.—2 Cos. 3rd Bn. joined 3 Cos. of same Bn. and 2 Cos. 2nd Bn., at Cadiz, then besieged by French.

30 Th —1809.—2nd Bn. sailed from the Downs for Holland (Walcheren Expedition), being brigaded with 43rd and 52nd, under Gen. Hon. W. Stewart. N.B.—The 1st Bn. was at this time also brigaded with the other battalions of the 43rd and 52nd in Portugal, under Craufurd.

31 F —1809.—2 Cos. 2nd Bn. engaged in outpost affair near FLUSHING; 1 officer and 10 Riflemen wounded.

AUGUST.

1 S —1808.—4 Cos. 2nd Bn. landed at Mondego Bay, Portugal. 1809.—8 Cos. 2nd Bn. sailed from Deal for Walcheren. 1813.—1st and 3rd Bns. engaged at BRIDGE OF JANCI, Spain.

2 S —1813.—1st and 3rd Bns. engaged at ECHALAR, Spain. 1868.—F.M. Sir E. Blakeney, Col.-in-Chief, died.

3 M —*Bank Holiday.* 1809.—2nd Bn. engaged near FLUSHING. 1868.—F.M. H.R.H. the Prince of Wales appointed Col.-in-Chief.—H.R.H. Prince Arthur gazetted Lieut., Rifle Brigade. 1896.—Rifle Company (2nd and 4th Bns.) Mounted Infantry at Storming of Makoni's Kraal, S. Africa. 1 Rifleman wounded.

4 Tu—1810.—“The Light Division” formed under Craufurd at Alameda. 1857.—2 Cos. 2nd Bn. embarked for India (Mutiny).

5 W—1885.—Rifle Company, Camel Corps (2nd and 3rd Bns.), of Nile Expeditionary Force, broken up (was formed Aug. 24th, 1884).

6 Th—1854.—1st Bn. disembarked at Constantinople.

7 F—1857.—2nd Bn. embarked at Kingstown for service in India (Mutiny).

8 S—1807.—5 Cos. 1st Bn. sailed from Monte Video for England.

9 S—1809.—Siege of Flushing. 5 Cos. 2nd Bn. landed on South Beveland.

10 M—1809.—Siege of Flushing. 1854.—1st Bn. landed on Asiatic side of Bosphorus. Enfield rifles issued to 1st Bn. 1902.—Coronation Day.

11 Tu—1809.—Flushing surrendered; 2nd Bn. lost 11 Riflemen killed, 2 officers and 21 Riflemen wounded.

12 W—1850.—1st Bn. having landed at Gravesend, marched to Canterbury on return from 1st Kaffir War.

13 Th—1812.—Regiment (all three Battalions) marched into Madrid.

14 F—1855.—302nd day of siege of Sebastopol.

15 S—1808.—2nd Bn. attacked French picquets at Obidos; first affair in the Peninsular War; Lieut. Bunbury and 1 Rifleman killed, 2 officers and 6 Riflemen wounded. 1809.—Capitulation of WALCHEREN.

16 S—1807.—5 Cos. 1st Bn. and 5 Cos. 2nd Bn. landed at Veldbeck and covered the advance on Copenhagen of Army under Major-Gen. Sir A. Wellesley.

17 M—1807.—Outpost affair of 1st Bn. outside COPENHAGEN; 1 Rifleman killed, 2 Riflemen wounded. 1808.—Battle of Roleia; 2nd Bn. lost 17 Riflemen killed, and 3 officers and 30 Riflemen wounded.

AUGUST.

18 Tu—1877.—4th Bn. first paraded with Martini-Henry rifles.

19 W—1808.—2 Cos. 1st Bn. disembarked at Peniche, in Portugal, and joined 4 Cos. (which had sailed for Sweden on April 8). 1898.—2nd Bn. left the Atbara for Khartoum.

20 Th—1858.—2nd Bn. engaged at SULTANPORE, 3rd Bn. engaged at NASSREGUNGE.

21 F—1808.—Battle of Vimiera; 1st and 2nd Bns. engaged; 2nd Bn. lost 37 Riflemen killed, 4 officers and 48 Riflemen wounded; 1st Bn. losses unrecorded. 1811.—4 Cos. 3rd Bn. joined Light Division.

22 S—1858.—2nd Bn. engaged at SULTANPORE on the Goomtee. 1880.—1st Bn. sailed in H.M.S. *Jumna* for India.

23 S—1858.—4th Bn. landed at Malta.

24 M—1807.—2nd Bn. engaged outside COPENHAGEN. 1812.—2 Cos. of 2nd Bn. at combat of SAN LUCAR EL MAYOR. 1884.—Formation of Rifle Company, Camel Corps, for Nile Expedition; 2nd and 3rd Bns. sent 2 officers and 50 men.

25 Tu—**Regimental Birthday.** 1800.—Experimental Corps of Riflemen landed at Ferrol, and engaged Spaniards; Lieut.-Col. Stewart severely wounded. 1800.—The Rifle Corps formally embodied under Col. Coote Manningham. 1813.—1st Regimental Dinner at Santa Barbara, Spain. 1815.—2nd Regimental Dinner at St. Germain-en-Laye, near Paris.

26 W—1800.—Action at FERROL renewed; 3 officers and 8 Riflemen wounded. 1809.—Major-Gen. Sir Coote Manningham, 1st Colonel-in-Chief, died, from effects of Corunna campaign.

27 Th—1812.—2 Cos. 2nd Bn. engaged in action at SEVILLE. 1865.—Gen. Sir George Brown, Colonel-in-Chief, died. 1900.—2nd Bn. at **Storming of Bergendal.** Capts. W. Stewart, Lysley and E. Campbell and 23 Riflemen killed or died of wounds. Lieut.-Col. Metcalfe, Capts. Alexander and H. Maitland, Lieut. Turner, 2nd Lieut. Basset and 51 Riflemen wounded. Rifleman E. Durrant awarded the V.C.

28 F—1865.—F.M. Sir Edward Blakeney appointed Colonel-in-Chief.

29 S—1807.—1st and 2nd Bns. engaged at KROE, Denmark. “A few men of the 95th fell” (Sir A. Wellesley). 1848.—Action of **Boem Platz.** Dutch Boers defeated; Capt. Murray and 6 Riflemen killed, 2 officers and 8 Riflemen wounded.

30 S—1854.—2nd Bn. embarked at Varna for the Crimea.

31 M—1809.—Gen. Sir D. Dundas, Commander-in-Chief, appointed Colonel-in-Chief. 1813.—**Storming of San Sebastian;** 50 volunteers from each battalion; 8 Riflemen killed, 2 officers and 16 Riflemen wounded. **Defence of the Bridge of Vera** by all 3 Bns.; Capt. Cadoux and 18 Riflemen killed, 4 officers and 53 Riflemen wounded.

SEPTEMBER.

1 Tu—1855.—Capt. Balfour and 50 Riflemen (volunteers from 2nd Bn.) covered a sap from 5th parallel, Sebastopol. Lieut. Cary and 1 Rifleman killed, 15 Riflemen wounded.

2 W—1898.—Battle of Khartoum. 2nd Bn. engaged. 1 Rifleman killed, 8 Riflemen wounded.

3 Th—1874.—2nd Bn. ordered to Gold Coast (ASHANTEE EXPEDITION).

4 F—1854.—349th day of siege of Sebastopol.

5 S—1841.—2nd Bn. embarked at Deptford for Bermuda. 1855.—Capt. Balfour and 52 Riflemen 2nd Bn. seized Russian rifle-pits, Sebastopol. 1 Rifleman killed, 8 wounded.

6 S—1899.—Brunswick rifle issued to Regiment, in place of the Baker rifle.

7 M—1807.—Surrender of Copenhagen. 1854.—1st Bn. landed at Varna.

8 Tu—1855.—Final Attack on Sebastopol; 2nd Bn. engaged in assault on REDAN; Capt. Hammond, Lieut. Ryder, and 23 Riflemen killed, 8 officers and 137 Riflemen wounded.

9 W—1855.—Sebastopol entered by the Allies. Russians blew up their magazines, barracks, &c., and set town on fire before retreating.

10 Th—1855.—The losses of the 1st and 2nd Bns. in the trenches during the Siege of Sebastopol (not otherwise accounted for) amounted to 175 Riflemen killed, and 143 Riflemen wounded.

11 F—1848.—Rebel Boers sent in their submission to Sir Harry Smith; 1st Bn. returned to Bloemfontein.

12 S—1812.—2nd Bn. left Lisbon, *en route* for Spain. 1898.—2nd Bn. left Khartoum.

13 S—1858.—3rd Bn. at capture of FORT MANDAULA. 1864.—Whitworth rifles issued to 4th Bn.

14 M—1809.—2nd Bn. landed at Dover from WALCHEREN EXPEDITION, having lost over 300 men by fever in 6 weeks (5 sergeants and 128 Riflemen died within 3 months of disembarkation). 1854.—1st and 2nd Bns. landed in Crimea.

15 Tu—1852.—1st Bn. engaged on the WATERLOO.

SEPTEMBER.

16 W —1810.—Retreat on Torres-Vedras commenced; Light Division left as rear-guard at Celorico.

17 Th —1857.—First man attested for the 4th Bn. 1901.—Fight near Dejager's Drift, Lieut. Blewitt (Mounted Infantry) killed.

18 F —1810.—1 Co. 2nd Bn. engaged at ALCALA DE LAS GAZULES. 1814.—5 Cos. 3rd Bn. embarked at Plymouth for New Orleans Expedition, exactly two months after their return from Peninsular War.

19 S —1854.—2nd Bn. engaged at BULGANAK, Crimea.

20 S —1809.—1st Bn. engaged at CELORICO. 1854.—Battle of the Alma; 1st and 2nd Bns. engaged; 2nd Bn. covered the advance; 11 Riflemen killed; 1 officer and 38 Riflemen wounded.

21 M —1813.—All 3 Bns. camped on the Bidassoa, south of the Pass of Vera. 1898.—2nd Bn. embarked at Alexandria for Crete.

22 Tu —1811.—1st Bn. at Skirmish near Ciudad Rodrigo. 1852.—Field-Marshal the Duke of Wellington, Colonel-in-Chief, died.

23 W —1852.—Field-Marshal H.R.H. the Prince Consort appointed Colonel-in-Chief. 1897.—2nd Bn. embarked for Malta.

24 Th —1854.—2nd Bn. covered the advance to the Belbeck.

25 F —1810.—1st Bn. engaged in rear-guard affair at Mora Morta. 1855.—1st and 2nd Bns. engaged at Mackenzie's Farm, Crimea.

26 S —1810.—1st Bn. engaged at Sula. 1854.—2nd Bn. reached Balaclava.

27 S —1810.—Battle of Busaco; 1st Bn. engaged. 1811.—1st Bn. at skirmish of ALDEA DE PONTE.

28 M —1854.—1st Bn. encamped before Sebastopol.

29 Tu —~~Michaelmas Day.~~ 1854.—2nd Bn. marched from Balaclava to Sebastopol and bivouacked at Kamish.

30 W —1876.—Major H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn promoted to Lieut.-Colonel to command the 1st Bn., dated 27th Sept.

OCTOBER.

1 Th—1869.—The Glengarry cap first taken into wear.

2 F —1854.—2nd Bn. camped on east and in rear of Quarries, Sebastopol, where it remained during the siege. 1899.—2nd. Bn. left Crete for S. Africa.

3 S —1810.—Retreat on TORRES VEDRAS, Light Division formed rear-guard at Pombal.

4 S —1817.—2nd Bn. went into barracks at Valenciennes.

5 M —1854.—Ground broken before Sebastopol.

6 Tu—1811.—Regiment employed in blockade of Ciudad Rodrigo.

7 W —1813.—Forcing the Pass of Vera; all three Battalions engaged. Capt. Gibbons, Lieuts. Campbell and J. Hill, and 31 Riflemen killed, 6 officers and 161 Riflemen wounded.

8 Th—1808.—4 Cos. 2nd Bn. sailed from Falmouth for Portugal. 1858.—Det. 3rd Bn. engaged at JAMO, Indian Mutiny. The C. in C. “requested marked attention to the gallantry of Lieut. Green, who was dangerously wounded, 14 sabre cuts, left arm and right thumb amputated.” 1 Rifleman killed, 2 Riflemen wounded.

9 F —1839.—2nd Bn. left Corfu for Cephalonia. 1900.—Det. 1st Bn. engaged at Vlakfontein. Capts. A. D. Stewart and Paget and 1 Rifleman killed, 5 Riflemen wounded.

10 S —1810.—1st Bn. engaged at ALEMQUER. Reached the lines of TORRES VEDRAS at Arriuda.

11 S —1858.—2nd Bn. recrossed the Goomtee in pursuit of Mutineers.

12 M —1814.—5 Cos. 3rd Bn. sailed from Madeira for New Orleans. 1854.—Pte. Wheatley won the V.C. by throwing a live shell over a parapet, Trenches, Sebastopol.

13 Tu—1858.—Ross's Camel Corps (Detachments 2nd and 3rd Bns.) pursued the Mutineers in the Jugdespore jungles.

14 W —1810.—Lines of Torres Vedras, 1st Bn. engaged at SOBRAL; 2 officers wounded; several Riflemen killed and wounded. 1854.—2nd Bn. picquet under Capt. Fyers drove off Russians.

15 Th—1854.—Four Riflemen crept up to within 500 yards of Sebastopol and fired into the windows of the Grand Barracks.

OCTOBER.

16 F —1854.—2 Cos. of 2nd Bn. engaged in 5-gun Battery, Sebastopol. 1895.—Capt. F. E. Lawrence killed at MBOGANI, E. Africa, whilst on Special Service.

17 S —1854.—The Allies opened fire on SEBASTOPOL.

18 S —1805.—5 Cos. of 1st Bn. landed at Cuxhaven, and formed advance guard of army moving on Bremen.

19 M —1847.—Surrender of the Gaika Chief, Sandilli, to 1st Bn.; end of the 1st Kaffir War.

20 Tu —1858.—Camel Corps (2nd and 3rd Bns.) engaged at SUKRETA (Indian Mutiny). 1899.—Action of Talana Hill. Lieut.-Col. John Sherston, D.S.O., killed.

21 W —1858.—4 Cos. 3rd Bn. at assault and capture of FORT BIRWAH; Lieut. Richards and 3 Riflemen killed, 1 officer and 27 Riflemen wounded, 3rd Bn. at Skirmish of KHOOATH KHAS.

22 Th —1878.—4th Bn. sailed for India.

23 F —1818.—2nd Bn. at Review at Neuville; Emperor of Russia, King of Prussia, &c., present. 1858.—3rd Bn. engaged at KHURGURH, Indian Mutiny.

24 S —1874.—Martini-Henry Rifle issued to 2nd Bn.

25 S —1854.—Battle of Balaclava; Lieut. Godfrey, and a few Riflemen silenced a Russian Battery.

26 M —1805.—1st Bn. entered BREMEN. 1808.—5 Cos. 1st Bn. and 4 Cos. 2nd Bn. disembarked at Corunna. 1854.—2nd Bn. picquet engaged in obstinate fight in CAREENAGE RAVINE.

27 Tu —1858.—Camel Corps (2nd and 3rd Bns.) engaged at MITHARDEN, Indian Mutiny.

28 W —1858.—2nd Bn. occupied Fort Kataree. 1899.—1st Bn. embarked at Southampton for South Africa.

29 Th —1812.—2 Cos. of 2nd Bn. engaged at ARANJUEZ; 3 Riflemen killed, 1 officer and 8 Riflemen wounded. 1815.—2nd Bn. occupied quarters at Versailles. 1902.—1st Bn. landed at Portsmouth from S. Africa.

30 F —1818.—2nd Bn. embarked at Calais, after 3½ years with the army of occupation in France. 1899.—2nd Bn. arrived at Ladysmith, and engaged at Lombard's Kop, 2 Riflemen wounded.

31 S —1812.—Madrid evacuated, 1st Bn. and 2nd Bn. retreated on Salamanca. 1818.—1st Bn. embarked at Calais for England.

NOVEMBER.

- 1 **S** —1854.—During the preceding 3 weeks, the 1st and 2nd Bns. lost 11 Riflemen killed, and 1 officer and 27 Riflemen wounded in the Trenches, Sebastopol. 1899.—General Sir Redvers Buller and Staff landed at Cape Town. 2nd Bn. at Ladysmith. Commencement of Siege.
- 2 **M** —1857.—Enfield Rifles issued to the 4th Bn.
- 3 **Tu** —1806.—5 Cos. 1st Bn. cantoned at Oldenburg; Expedition to Germany.
- 4 **W** —1857.—4 Cos. 2nd Bn. landed at Calcutta, the first of the Rifle Brigade who ever served in India.
- 5 **Th** —1854.—Battle of Inkerman; 1st and 2nd Bns. lost Bt.-Major Rooper, Capt. Cartwright, Lieut. Malcolm, and 30 Riflemen killed, 3 officers and 58 Riflemen wounded.
- 6 **F** —1814.—1 Company 2nd Bn. embarked at Deal for Flanders. 1899.—Skirmish outside of Ladysmith.
- 7 **S** —1812.—Retreat from Madrid on Salamanca; 1st and 2nd Bns. crossed the Tormes at Alba. (Retreat continued into Portugal on 15th.)
- 8 **S** —1811.—All 3 Bns. engaged in Blockade of CIUDAD RODRIGO.
- 9 **M** —1858.—2nd Bn. advanced against FORT AMETHIE. 1899.—2 Cos. 2nd Bn. engaged on Observation Hill, Ladysmith, 2nd Lieut. Lethbridge and 1 Rifleman killed, and 4 Riflemen wounded.
- 10 **Tu** —1813.—Battle of the Nivelle; all 3 Bns. engaged; Lieut. Doyle and 11 Riflemen killed, 10 officers and 76 Riflemen wounded.
- 11 **W** —1853.—1st Bn. left Algoa Bay in H.M.S. *Simoom* at end of 2nd Kaffir War. 1858.—Mutineers evacuated Fort Amethie, 2nd Bn. started in pursuit.
- 12 **Th** —1808.—4 Cos. 2nd Bn. (with Sir John Moore) entered Spain.
- 13 **F** —1807.—5 Cos. 2nd Bn. landed at Deal from Copenhagen. 1846.—1st Bn. landed at Algoa Bay for 1st Kaffir War. 1873.—2nd Bn. embarked at Cork for the Gold Coast.
- 14 **S** —1854.—Great storm at Balaclava; 4 Cos. 2nd Bn. in trenches for 48 hours. 1897.—3rd Bn. arrived at Rawal Pindi from Tochi (3 officers and 117 Riflemen died from disease between August and December).
- 15 **S** —1855.—Great explosion in French siege train, Sebastopol; 3 Riflemen killed, 1 officer wounded.

NOVEMBER.

16 M —1807.—5 Cos. 1st Bn. landed at Deal on return from Denmark.

17 Tu—1812.—1st Bn. at combat on the HUEBRA near San Munoz. 1874.—2nd Bn. left Portsmouth for Gibraltar.

18 W —1812.—1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged in last day of the retreat from Madrid; 3 Riflemen killed, 11 wounded.

19 Th—1810.—Pursuit of Massena; 1st Bn. in reconnaissance at Valle, near Santarem; "slight loss."

20 F —1854.—Gallant Exploit at the Rifle Pits, Sebastopol; Lieut. Tryon and 9 Riflemen killed, 17 Riflemen wounded; Lieuts. Bourchier and Cuninghame got the V.C. and Colour-Sergt. Hicks the French War Medal.

21 S —1813.—1st Bn. drove in French outposts at BAYONNE. 1878.—4th Bn. crossed the Afghan frontier; capture of Ali Masjid.

22 S —1867.—2nd Bn. landed at Portsmouth from India. 1874.—Martini-Henry rifles issued to the 1st Bn.

23 M —1813.—1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged in skirmish at ARCANGUES; 1 officer and 6 Riflemen wounded.

24 Tu—1874.—2nd Bn. landed at Gibraltar.

25 W —1812.—All 3 Bns. went into winter quarters at Alameda and Espeja; close of the campaign. 1899.—1st Bn. landed at Durban.

26 Th—1805.—1st Bn. at Occupation of Bremen. 1857.—3 Cos. 2nd Bn. in action before CAWNPORE. 1858.—2nd Bn. engaged at HYDERGURH.

27 F —1857.—3 Cos. 2nd Bn. engaged in repulse of the GWALIOR Contingent. 3 officers wounded. 3 Cos. 2nd Bn. and 1 Co. 3rd Bn. arrived at Cawnpore from Futtahpore (having marched 48½ miles in 26 hours), in time to take part in engagement.

28 S —1857.—Action at Cawnpore; 6 Cos. 2nd Bn. and 1 Co. 3rd Bn. engaged; Lieut.-Col. Woodford and 5 Riflemen killed, 2 officers and 19 Riflemen wounded.

29 S —1857.—2 Cos. 2nd Bn. and 1 Co. 3rd Bn. engaged in skirmish at CAWN-PORE; 3 Riflemen killed and 3 officers and 5 Riflemen wounded. 1877.—4th Bn., 1st party started on JOWAKI EXPEDITION.

30 M —1899.—Percussion Brunswick rifle issued to the Regiment, in place of Flint-lock Baker rifle.

DECEMBER.

1 Tu—1857.—3rd Bn. at Futtehpore ordered to Cawnpore.

2 W—1854.—Second parallel before Sebastopol opened; 1st Bn. picquet drove Russians out of the Advanced Trench; 1 Rifleman killed, 2 Riflemen wounded.

3 Th—1815.—3rd Bn. marched out of Paris for Calais. 1858.—3rd Bn. at capture of Fort Oomrai.

4 F—1877.—4th Bn.: affair on Shergasha Ridge, Jowaki Expedition.

5 S—1857.—3rd Bn. joined 2nd Bn. at Cawnpore. 1861.—5-grooved Naval Enfield Rifle issued to 1st Bn.

6 S—1857.—Final Battle of Cawnpore; 2nd and 3rd Bns. lost 1 Rifleman killed and 1 officer and 19 Riflemen wounded. 1858.—2nd Bn. engaged at BYRAM GHAT. 3rd Bn. engaged at FUTTEHPORE.

7 M—1895.—1 officer and 25 men 2nd Bn. embarked for Ashantee with "Special Service Corps."

8 Tu—1877.—4th Bn.: destruction of villages in Bori Valley, Jowaki Expedition.

9 W—1818.—Passage of the Nive: all 3 Bns. sharply engaged. 1814.—1 Co. 1st, 1 Co. 2nd, and 2 Cos. 3rd Bn. embarked at Deal for Holland.

10 Th—1818.—Battle of the Nive; all 3 Bns. engaged; Lieut. Hopwood and 9 Riflemen killed, 75 Riflemen wounded.

11 F—1858.—Camel Corps (2nd and 3rd Bns.) engaged at SHAHGURH. 2nd Bn. crossed the Gogra. 1899.—2nd Bn. Night Sortie from Ladysmith. Boer 4.7 howitzer captured and destroyed. Lieut. Fergusson and 15 Riflemen killed, Capt. Paley, Lieut. Davenport, Lieut. Turner, 2nd Lieut. Bond and 31 Riflemen wounded, 5 Riflemen (stretcher-bearers) taken prisoners.

12 S—1854.—Picquet of 1st Bn. violently attacked by Russians near Woronzow road, who were driven back.

13 S—1818.—Skirmish at BASSUSSARI, near the Nive. 1888.—4th Bn. detachment joined Karen Expedition (BURMA).

14 M—1861.—Field-Marshal H.R.H. the Prince Consort, Colonel-in-Chief, died 1888.—4th Bn.: Yoma Hill Column started (BURMA).

15 Tu—1861.—Field-Marshal Lord Seaton appointed Colonel-in-Chief. 1899.—1st Bn. at Battle of Colenso, 2nd Lieut. Graham and 5 Riflemen wounded. Capt. Congreve wounded in trying to save guns and awarded C.

3rd Bn. having crossed the Gogra, advanced (Trans-Gogra). 1901.—4th Bn. embarked at Queenstown for South Africa.

DECEMBER.

17 Th—1814.—4 Cos. of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. disembarked at Island of Tholen and marched on Bergen-op-Zoom.

18 F—1813.—Regiment cantoned about Arcangues; end of Campaign of 1813.

19 S—1815.—1st Bn. entered Paris and occupied barracks in the Rue de Clichy.

20 S—1808.—The 5 Cos. 1st Bn. and 4 Cos. 2nd Bn., which had landed at Corunna on Oct. 26, on this day joined the 5 Cos. of 1st and 4 Cos. of the 2nd (which had served at Rolein and Vimiera), at Sahagun. 1810.—1 Co. 2nd Bn. at Defence of Tarifa, 2 Riflemen killed, 16 Riflemen wounded. 1852.—1st Bn. at Action of the Berea, S. Africa; 3 Riflemen killed.

21 M—1854.—Sortie from Sebastopol repulsed.

22 Tu—1814.—5 Cos. 3rd Bn. engaged at New Orleans; 23 Riflemen killed 3 officers and 59 Riflemen wounded (total loss over 1-5th of their number).

23 W—1871.—Busbies taken in wear by 2nd Bn.

24 Th—1877.—4th Bn. 2nd party ordered to start on JOWAKI Expedition.

25 F—Christmas Day. 1802.—The Rifle Corps ordered to be numbered the “Ninety-Fifth.” 1808.—Retreat of Corunna commenced; 1st Bn. on rear guard with Sir John Moore; 2nd Bn. on rear guard with General Craufurd. 1818.—3rd Bn. disbanded. 1857.—3rd Bn. engaged at PUTARAH.

26 S—*Bank Holiday.* 1808.—2nd Bn. engaged at CASTRO PIPA. 1858.—2nd Bn. engaged at CHURDAH; captured 5 guns. 1899.—1st Bn. engaged near GREYLINGSTAD; 8 Riflemen killed, Capt. Radclyffe, Lieut. M. White and 45 Riflemen wounded.

27 S—1858.—2nd Bn. at capture of FORT MEDJIDIA; 1 Rifleman killed, 6 Riflemen wounded.

28 M—1808.—Retreat of CORUNNA; 1st Bn. sharply engaged at BENAVENTE. 1814.—3rd Bn. engaged at second combat before New Orleans; 1 Rifleman killed, 4 Riflemen wounded.

29 Tu—1857.—2nd Bn. at capture of FORT ETAWAH.

30 W—1877.—4th Bn. arrived at BORI PASS, Jowaki; forced it next day.

31 Th—1810.—Assault on Tarifa by French repulsed; 1 Co. 2nd Bn. engaged; 1 Rifleman killed, 1 Rifleman wounded. 1846.—1st Bn. engaged in skirmish on the Kei river. 1858.—2nd Bn. in skirmish on the Raptee.

ROLL OF PAST OFFICERS
OF
THE RIFLE BRIGADE.

The KING.

Abercromby, Hon. J., 62, Palmerston Place, Edinboro', N.B.	War Services, &c.
à Court, Lt.-Col. C., C.M.G., Naval and Military Club	Afghan War, 1878 (medal and clasp). Sudan Ex- pedition, 1898 (medal and 2 clasps). Egyptian medal. South Africa, 1899-1900 (medal and clasp).
Adair, Capt. F. E. S., Naval and Military Club	Indian Mutiny, wounded (medal & clasp). Canada, 1870 (medal and clasp).
[5] Alexander, Col. B. F., Wilsley, Cran- brook, Kent	Indian Mutiny (medal and clasp).
Ames, Alfred, Esq., Junior United Service Club	Canada, 1866 and 1870 (medal and 2 clasps).
Ames, Frederick, Esq., Hawford Lodge, Worcester	Crimea, Sebastopol (medal and clasp and Turkish medal).
Astley, B. F., Esq., Chequers' Court, Tring	Egyptian Expedition, 1882 (medal and clasp and Bronze Star).
Bagot, Lieut.-Col. V. S., 26, Charles Street, Berkeley Square, W.	
[10] Baird, Robert Henry, Esq., Lausanne Balfour, Major Walter Francis, Fernie Castle, Collessie, Fife, N.B.	
Baring, Viscount, 4, Hamilton Place, Picca- dilly, and Stratton Park, Hants	
Barnwell, Brigade-Surg. Tobias, Ashcombe, Harrogate.	

War Services, &c.

Barrington, <i>Viscount</i> , Beckett, Shrivenham [15] Bateman-Hanbury, Major <i>Hon. E. R.</i> , Boodles', St. James' Street, S.W.	Canada, 1870 (medal and clasp). <i>Wazir Expedition</i> , 1881.
Bathurst, Lt.-Col. Lionel H., Worsham House, Bexhill	South Africa, 1899-1900 (medal and clasp).
Bingham, Captain <i>Lord</i> , Naval and Military Club	Crimea, Alma, Balaklava, Inkerman, Sebastopol, <i>Assault on Redan</i> , 18th June; wounded, left leg amputated (medal and 4 clasps, Knt. of Leg. of Honour, and Turkish medal).
Blackett, Maj.-Gen. <i>Sir E.</i> , <i>Bart.</i> , Matfen Hall, Corbridge, Northumberland	Indian Mutiny (medal).
Blackett, Major C. F., 83, Rue Mercelis, Avenue Louise, Brussels.	Crimea, Inkerman, Sebas- topol, wounded (medal and 2 clasps, Turkish and Sardinian medals and Medjidie). <i>Indian Mutiny</i> (medal and clasp).
[20] Blane, Lt.-Gen. <i>Sir Seymour</i> , White's, St. James's Street, S.W.	Nile Expedition, 1885 (medal and clasp, Bronze Star).
Blundell, Col. H. B. H., <i>C.B.</i> , <i>M.P.</i> , 10, Stratton Street, W.	
Borthwick, Lt.-Col. A., Chief Constable, Midlothian, Edinburgh, N.B.	
Bootle-Wilbraham, <i>Hon. V. R.</i> , Fairfield Estate, Peermund, <i>via</i> Periacolam, Tra- vancore, S. India	
Boyle, Col. Gerald E., 48, Queen's Gate Terrace, S.W.	
[25] Bradford, Gen. W. H., United Service Club	Crimea, Alma (medal and clasp & Turkish medal).
Bradshaw, Surg.-Major-Gen. A. F., <i>C.B.</i> , <i>Hon. Physician to the King</i> , United Service Club	Indian Mutiny (medal and clasp). <i>Afghan War</i> , 1879 <i>Zob Valley</i> , 1884. <i>Haza- ra Expedition</i> , 1891 (medal and clasp and <i>C.B.</i>).
Bramston, Col. Thomas Harvey, Guards', Club, Pall Mall, S.W.	Kafir War, 1852-8 (medal and clasp). <i>Crimea</i> , Alma, Balaklava, Inkerman, Se- bastopol (medal and 4 clasps, Turkish medal, and Knight of Legion of Honour).
Brownrigg, Col. H. S., 11, Elm Park Gar- dens, S.W.	Canada, 1866 (medal and clasp). <i>Joukai Expedi- tion</i> (medal and clasp). <i>Afghan War</i> , 1878-9 (medal).
Buchanan, Lt.-Col. H. B., Arthurs', St. James' Street, S.W.	
[30] Bunbury, Lt.-Col. C. T., Cotswold House, Christchurch Road, Winchester	Canada, 1866 (medal and clasp).

War Services, &c.

Burnell-Milnes, Major E. A. P., Junior Carlton Club	<i>Canada</i> , 1866 (medal and clasp).
Burrell, Capt. <i>Hon.</i> Willoughby, 12, Prince's Gardens, S.W.	<i>Burma</i> , 1866-7 (medal and clasp).
Burn, Major H. Pelham, Nosely Hall, Leicester	
Cairns, Capt. <i>Hon.</i> W. D., Combe, Bradford Abbas, Sherborne	
[35] Campbell, Capt. Arthur C., Naval and Military Club	
Campbell, Lt.-Col. <i>Hon.</i> H. W., 44, Charles Street, Berkeley Square, W.	<i>Crimea</i> , Alma, Inkermann, Sebastopol (medal and 3 clasps, Leg. of Honour, Medjidie and Turkish medal).
Campbell, W. Sidney, Esq., 6, Grosvenor Street, W.	<i>Canada</i> , 1866 (medal and clasp).
Cary, Col. L. F. B., The Quinta, Babbicombe, Torquay.	<i>Crimea</i> (in Royal Navy), bombardment of Sebastopol (medal and clasp, and Turkish medal). <i>Ashantee</i> (medal and clasp). <i>Burma</i> , 1866-8 (medal and clasp).
Caulfeild, George, Esq., Copsewood, Limerick	<i>N. W. Frontier</i> , 1863-4 (medal and clasp).
[40] Chamberlin, Lt.-Col. E., 60, Jermyn Street, S.W.	<i>Indian Mutiny</i> (medal and clasp). <i>N. W. Frontier</i> , 1863-4 (medal and clasp).
Chelmsford, Gen. <i>Lord</i> , G.C.B., United Service Club	<i>Crimea</i> , Sebastopol (medal and clasp, Medjidie, Sardinian, and Turkish medal). <i>Abyssinia</i> (medal). <i>Kaffir and Zulu Wars</i> , 1878-9 (medal and clasp).
Cholmondeley, Lt.-Col. H. C., C.B., Keyham Hall, Leicester	<i>South Africa</i> , 1900 (medal and clasp).
Clanmorris, <i>Lord</i> , Creg Clare, Ardrahan, Co. Galway	<i>Afghan War</i> , 1878-9 (medal and clasp).
Clerk, Gen. Godfrey, C.B., 127, Ashley Gardens, Victoria Street, S.W.	<i>Indian Mutiny</i> (medal and 2 clasps). <i>N. W. Frontier</i> , 1863-4 (medal and clasp).
[45] Clerk, Col. J., C.S.I., C.V.O., Carlton Club	<i>Crimea</i> , Sebastopol (medal and clasp, Turkish medal).
Clifton, Capt. A. W., Warton Hall, Lytham, Lancashire	<i>Kaffir War</i> , 1852-3 (medal). <i>Crimea</i> , Alma, Balaklava, Sebastopol (medal and 3 clasps, and Turkish medal).
Clinton, Lieut.-Col. Henry R., Ashley Clinton, Lymington	
Clinton, Col. <i>Lord</i> Edward Pelham, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., 81, Eccleston Square, S.W.	

War Services, &c.

Close, T., Esq., Kirtlington Park, Oxford	
[50] Coke, Lt.-Col. <i>Hon.</i> Wenman, 8, St. James's Place, S.W.	<i>Afghan War</i> , 1878-9 (medal and clasp). <i>Waziri Expedition</i> , 1881.
Cole, <i>Hon.</i> Arthur, Keswick Lodge, Norwich	
Colville, Col. <i>Hon. Sir</i> W. J., <i>K.C.V.O.</i> , C.B., 47, Chester Square, S.W.	<i>Crimea</i> , Alma, Sebastopol (medal and 2 clasps), Knt. of Leg. of Honour, Sardinian and Turkish medals, and Medjidie).
Constable-Maxwell-Scott, <i>Hon.</i> J., Colar, Wimbledon.	<i>Ashantee</i> (medal and clasp).
Conyngham, <i>Lord</i> C. A., Army and Navy Club	
[55] Cope, Lt.-Col. <i>Sir</i> Anthony, <i>Bart.</i> , Bramshill, Hartfordbridge, Hampshire	<i>Canada</i> , 1866 and 1870 (medal and 2 clasps).
Cosby, D. S. A., Esq., Stradbally Hall, Queen's County	<i>Ashantee</i> (medal & clasp).
Coulson, Capt. John Byron Blenkinsopp, Norham-on-Tweed	<i>Crimea</i> , Sebastopol (medal and clasp, Turkish medal).
Crake, Major E. B., Denmead Alton	
Crompton, Major R. E., C.B., Thriplands, Kensington Court, S.W.	<i>South Africa</i> , 1899-1900 (medal and clasps, C.B.).
[60] Cuffe, Capt. <i>Hon.</i> O. F. S., St. James's Club, Piccadilly	<i>Ashantee</i> (medal and clasp).
Curzon, Col. G. A., Westwood, Windlesham, Surrey	<i>Indian Mutiny</i> , Camel Corps, 1857-8 medal and 2 clasps).
Curzon, Col. <i>Hon.</i> M., Garats-hay, Loughborough	<i>Canada</i> , 1866 (medal and clasp). <i>N.W. Frontier</i> , 1897 (medal and clasp).
Cutlar-Fergusson, A., Craigdarroch, Moniaive, Dumfriesshire	
Dashwood, Col. C. B., Junior United Service Club	<i>Canada</i> , 1866 (medal and clasp). <i>Afghan War</i> , 1878-9 (medal and clasp).
[65] Davy, Capt. D. B.	<i>Canada</i> , 1866 (medal and clasp).
Deedes, Major-General W. H., D.S.O., 10, St. James's Terrace, Regent's Park, N.W.	<i>Waziri Expedition</i> , 1881. <i>Burma</i> , 1886-8, severely wounded (medal and clasp, and D.S.O.).
De L'Isle and Dudley, Major <i>Lord</i> , Penshurst Place, Kent	
Dillon, Gen. <i>Sir</i> Martin, K.C.B., C.S.I., United Service Club	<i>Punjaub</i> , 1848-49 (medal). <i>N. W. Frontier</i> , 1851 (medal and clasp). <i>Indian Mutiny</i> , severely wounded (medal and clasp). <i>China War</i> , 1860 (medal and 2 clasps). <i>Abyssinia</i> (medal and C.B., A.D.C. to Queen).

War Services, &c.

Dillon, <i>Viscount</i> , Ditchley, Enstone, Oxfordshire	
[70] Douglas, Capt. E. Palmer, Cavers, Hawick, N.B.	
Drummond, Capt. Alfred Manners, 54, Fitz-John's Avenue, Hampstead	Crimea, Sebastopol (medal and clasp, and Turkish medal).
Drummond, Capt. Algernon H., 49, Charing Cross, S.W.	
Drummond, Capt. Cecil G. A., Enderby, Leicester	Canada, 1866 (medal and clasp).
Drummond, W. Percy, Esq., Sherborne House, Warwick	
[75] Drummond, Hugh H. W., Esq., Syon House, East Budleigh, Devon	
Dugdale, Col. H. C. G., Hill House, Christchurch Road, Winchester	Indian Mutiny (medal and clasp). Ashantee (medal and clasp).
Dunalley, <i>Lord</i> , Kilboy, Nenagh, Tipperary	Ashantee (medal and clasp).
Dunn, E. W., Esq., Childrey Manor, Wantage	
Dutton, H., Esq., Hinton House, Alresford	
[80] Eccles, Capt. W. V., Governor's House, H.M. Prison, Worcester	Burma, 1887-88 (medal and clasp).
Edwardes, Lt.-Col. Hon. C. E., 39, Lancaster Gate, W.	Indian Mutiny (medal and clasp).
Egerton, Col. Alfred, C.B., Stud House, Hampton Court	
Egerton, Lt.-Col. R., 2, Carlisle Place, Victoria Street, S.W.	
Elrington, Gen. F. R., C.B., Vernon Hill, Bishops' Waltham	Crimea, Alma, Inkerman, Sebastopol (medal and 3 clasps, Knight of Legion of Honour, Medjidie, and Turkish Medal).
[85] Enniskillen, <i>Earl of</i> , Florencecourt, Enniskillen	
Euston, <i>Earl of</i> , 17, Carlton House Terrace	Canada, 1870 (medal and clasp).
Evans, John Bowle, Esq., 20, Lansdowne Place, Cheltenham	
Eyre, Col. H., C.B., Bampton Manor, Lincoln	Crimea, Sebastopol, Assault on Kedan, 8th Sept., wounded (medal and clasp, & Turkish medal). Indian Mutiny, with Camel Corps (medal and 2 clasps).

War Services, &c.

Fergusson, Col. John Adam, St. Philip's Lodge, Cheltenham	<i>Jowaki Expedition</i> (medal and clasp). <i>Afghan War</i> , 1878-9 (medal and clasp).
[90] FitzHerbert, Major, Somersal Herbert, Derby	<i>Canada</i> , 1866 (medal and clasp).
FitzGeorge, Col. A. C. F., C.B., 6, Queen Street, Mayfair, W.	<i>Ashantee</i> (medal and clasp).
FitzGerald, Sir Maurice, Bart., <i>Knight of Kerry</i> , 75, South Audley Street, W.	<i>Afghan War</i> , 1878-9 (medal). <i>Burma</i> , 1886-8 (medal and clasp).
Forbes, Lt.-Col. H. F. G., Pension Neu, Schweitzerhaus, Lucerne	<i>South Africa</i> , 1899-1900 (medal and clasp). <i>Indian Mutiny</i> (medal and clasp).
Ford, Capt. R., Naval and Military Club	<i>Zulu War</i> , 1879 (medal and clasp). <i>Burma</i> , 1886-8 (medal and clasp, D.S.O.).
[95] Fortescue, Capt. Edmund, 3, St. Mark's Crescent, St. Heliers, Jersey	<i>Indian Mutiny</i> (medal and clasp). <i>Sikkim Expedition</i> , 1861. <i>South Africa</i> , 1879.
Frere, Major Sir Bartle C. A., Bart., D.S.O., 22, Bryanston Square, W.	<i>Ashantee</i> 1896 (star).
Fryer, Lt.-Col. E. J., 22, Ryder Street, St. James's, S.W.	
Fuller-Acland-Hood, Major A., Lingwood Lodge, Norwich	
Fyers, Capt. H. A., M.V.O., 114, Park Street, W.	
[100] Glyn, Lt.-Gen. J. P. Carr, Northleigh, Wimborne, Dorset	<i>Crimea</i> , Sebastopol (medal and clasp, Turkish medal). <i>Canada</i> , 1866 and 1870 (medal and 2 clasps). <i>Ashantee</i> (medal and clasp).
Glyn, Capt. Hon. Sidney Carr, 27, Grosvenor Place, S.W.	<i>Crimea</i> , Sebastopol (medal & clasp, Turkish medal).
Glyn, Gen. Sir Julius, K.C.B., Sherborne, Dorset	<i>Boer War</i> , Boom Plaats, 1847. <i>Kaffir War</i> , 1852-3 (medal). <i>Crimea</i> , Alma, Inkerman, Sebastopol (medal and 3 clasps, Knight of Legion of Honour, Medjidie, and Turkish medal). <i>Indian Mutiny</i> (medal and clasp, C.B.).
Gough, Col. Bloomfield, Belchester, Coldstream	<i>Afghan War</i> , 1878-80 (medal and 3 clasps, Bronze Star). <i>South Africa</i> , 1899 (medal and clasps).
Graham, Sir R. H., Bart., Norton Conyers, Ripon, Yorkshire	<i>Crimea</i> , Sebastopol (medal & clasp, Turkish medal).
[105] Grant, Lt.-Col. Wilmot, Army and Navy Club	<i>Canada</i> , 1866 and 1870 (medal and 2 clasps).
Grosvenor, Hon. Algernon, 6, South Street, Park Lane	<i>Ashantee</i> (medal and clasp)

War Services, &c.

Guest, Montague John, Esq., 3, Savile Row, W.	<i>Canada, 1866 (medal and clasp).</i>
Hamilton, Rt. Hon. Lord George, M.P., Carlton Club	<i>Jowaki Expedition (medal and clasp). Afghan War, 1878-9 (medal and clasp). Burma, 1886-9 (2 clasps).</i>
Hammond, W. O., Esq., St. Albans Court, Wingham, Canterbury	<i>Nile Expedition, 1884-5 (medal and 2 clasps, Bronze Star).</i>
[110] Hammond, Lt.-Col. W. W., Army and Navy Club	<i>Ashantee (medal and clasp).</i>
Hardinge, Capt. Viscount, South Park, Penshurst, Kent	<i>Crimea, Sebastopol (medal and clasp, Turkish medal).</i>
Harington, Lt.-Col., A.	<i>Canada, 1866 and 1870 (medal and 2 clasps).</i>
Harington-Stuart, Col., Torrance, East Kilbride, N.B.	<i>Crimea, Alma, Inkerman, Sebastopol (medal and 3 clasps, Turkish medal, and medal for Distinguished Conduct in the Field). Indian Mutiny (medal and clasp). Ashantee (medal).</i>
Hartopp, Lt.-Col. E. C., Copswood, Walton-on-the-Hill, Epsom	<i>Jowaki Expedition (medal and clasp). Waziri Expedition, 1881. Burma, 1888-9 (clasp).</i>
[115] Harvey, Lt.-Col., Uxbridge Road, Slough	<i>Indian Mutiny, with Camel Corps (medal and clasp).</i>
Heber-Percy, A. C., Esq., Hodnet Hall, Hodnet, Shropshire	<i>N. W. Frontier 1864 (medal and clasp). Jowaki Expedition (clasp). Burma, 1888-9 (clasp).</i>
Heber-Percy, Lt.-Col. R. J., Hodnet Hall, Hodnet, Shropshire	<i>Canada 1866 (medal and clasp). Afghan War, 1878-9 (medal and clasp).</i>
Henshaw, C. F., Esq., Army and Navy Club	
Hesketh, Sir Thomas, Bart., Easton Neston, Towcester	
[120] Hildyard, Thomas B. T., Esq., Flintham Hall, Newark	
Hill, Captain Arthur B. G. S., The Ashes, Hothfield, Ashford, Kent	
Hillyard, Col. G. A., Crockerhill House, Chichester	
Home, Lt.-Colonel Hon. C. D., Woodcroft, St. Boswells	
Hone, Capt. H., 2, Brookland Villas, Romford, Essex	
[125] Hood, Hon. A., Upham, Hants	
Hope-Johnstone, Capt. J. J., Raehills, Dumfriesshire, N.B.	
Hopwood, Major A. R., The Priory, Prior Bank, Bath	

War Services, &c.

Hornby, Capt. G. S. P., Sandley House, near Gillingham, Dorset	Afghan War, 1878-9 (medal and clasp). <i>Waziri Expedition</i> , 1881.
Howard, Lt.-Col. F. C., Dacre House, Scarborough	Afghan War, 1878-9 (medal and clasp). <i>Burma</i> , 1888-9 (medal and clasp).
[130] Howard, Col. <i>Sir</i> F. H., <i>K.C.B.</i> , <i>C.M.G.</i> , <i>A.D.C.</i> , Army and Navy Club	<i>Jowaki Expedition</i> (medal and clasp). <i>Afghan War</i> , 1878-9 (medal and clasp). <i>Burma</i> , 1888-9 (clasp). <i>Sudan Expedition</i> , 1898 (medal and clasp, Egyptian medal). <i>South Africa</i> 1899-1900 (medal and clasp). <i>Indian Mutiny</i> (medal and clasp). <i>South Africa</i> , 1900 (medal and clasp).
Hume, Lt.-Col. C. W., 14, Somers Place, W. Hunter, Capt. <i>Sir</i> Charles, <i>Bart.</i> , Mortimer Hill, Berks	
Hutton, Surgeon-Major G. A., Milverton Hill Villas, Leamington	
Inchiquin, <i>Lord</i> , Dromoland Castle, Newmarket-on-Fergus, Co. Clare	
[135] Inglis, Thomas Cochrane, Esq., Kensington Palace Mansions, De Vere Gardens, S.W.	<i>Crimea</i> , Alma, Inkermann, Sebastopol (medal and 2 clasps Turkish medal).
Irby, Capt. F. A., Army and Navy Club	<i>Burma</i> , 1886-8 (medal and 2 clasps). <i>South Africa</i> , 1901-2 (medal and clasp).
Johnston, Lt.-Col. William, Castle Lyons House, Fermoy	
Keane, <i>Lord</i> , Castleton House, Churchtown, Co. Wexford	
Kenyon-Slaney, Colonel W. R., Staff, South Africa.	<i>South Africa</i> , 1902 (medal and clasp).
[140] Kingscote, Nigel F., Esq., 19, South Audley Street, W.	
Kinloch, Major-General A. A. A., <i>C.B.</i> , Army and Navy Club	<i>Afghan War</i> , 1878-80 (medal and 2 clasps, with 60th F.). <i>Chitral</i> , 1895 (medal and clasp, <i>C.B.</i>). <i>Boer War</i> , 1847. <i>Boom Plaatz</i> .
Knight, Capt. W. W., Bilting House, Wye, Kent	
Lamb, Lt.-Col. C., Military Attaché, Rome	<i>South Africa</i> , 1899-1900 (medal and clasp).
Lane, Major-General R. B., <i>C.B.</i> , Commanding Infantry Brigade, Malta	<i>Zulu War</i> , 1879 (medal and clasp). <i>Egyptian Expedition</i> , 1882 (medal and clasp, <i>Bronze Star</i> , 4th Class <i>Osmanieh</i>).
[145] Lane-Fox, Capt. J. T., Hope Hall, Tadcaster	
Lascelles, Lt.-Col. H. A., Travellers' Club, S.W.	<i>Indian Mutiny</i> , with Naval Brigade (medal and clasp). <i>Ashantes</i> (medal and clasp). <i>Indian Mutiny</i> (medal and clasp). <i>China</i> , 1860 (medal and 2 clasps). <i>N. W. Frontier</i> , 1863-4 (medal and clasp). <i>Nile Expedition</i> (medal and clasp, <i>Bronze Star</i>).
Lascelles, Col. W. R., 55, Hans Road, S.W.	

War Services, &c.

Lascelles, E., Esq., Inniscrone, Datchet.	
Lawless, Lt.-Col. <i>Hon.</i> Edward, Bryanstown, Maynooth, Co. Kildare	
[150] Lee-Dillon, <i>Hon.</i> H. L. S., Ditchley, Enstone	
Legge, <i>Hon.</i> C. G., Northgate House, Warwick	<i>N. W. Frontier</i> , 1868-4 (medal and clasp).
Lethbridge, <i>Sir</i> W., Bart., Sandhill Park, Taunton	
Limerick, <i>Earl of</i> , Newbridge Lodge, Celbridge	
Lindsay, Lt.-Col. H. Gore, Glasnevin House, Dublin	<i>Kaffir War</i> , 1852-3 (medal). <i>Crimea</i> , Alma, Balaklava, Sebastopol (medal and 3 clasps, and Turkish medal). <i>Indian Mutiny</i> (medal and clasp).
[155] Lindsay, Lt.-Col. Walter J., Elmthorpe, Cowley, Oxon	<i>Canada</i> , 1870 (medal and clasp).
Lloyd-Anstruther, Lt.-Col. R. H., 37, Eccleston Square, S.W.	<i>Indian Mutiny</i> (medal). <i>Canada</i> , 1866 (medal and clasp). <i>Egyptian Expedition</i> , 1882 (medal and clasp, Bronze Star).
Lucan, <i>Earl of</i> , K.P., Laleham House, Staines	<i>Crimea</i> , Alma, Balaklava, Inkerman, Sebastopol (medal and 4 clasps, Turkish medal, Legion of Honour and Medjidie).
Luttrell, Capt. H. C. F., Dunster Castle, Dunster, Somerset	
Luttrell, Capt. A. F., Court House, East Quantoxhead, Somerset	
[160] Lyttelton, Lieut.-General <i>Hon. Sir</i> N. G., K.C.B., Commanding the Forces, South Africa	<i>Canada</i> , 1866 (medal and clasp). <i>Jowaki Expedition</i> (medal and clasp). <i>Egyptian Expedition</i> , 1882 (medal and clasp, Osmanieh and Bronze Star). <i>Sudan Expedition</i> (Egyptian medal and clasp, Osmanieh and Bronze Star). <i>South Africa</i> , 1899-1900 (medal and 5 clasps, K.C.B.)
Maberly, Major T. A., Mytton, Cuckfield	<i>Ashantee</i> (medal). <i>Jowaki Expedition</i> (medal and clasp). <i>Afghan War</i> , 1878-9 (medal).
Macdonell, <i>Sir</i> Hugh Guion, G.C.M.G., C.B., British Minister, Lisbon	
Mackenzie, Capt. <i>Sir</i> K. J., Bart., Conan House, Gairloch, Ross-shire	<i>Burma</i> , 1888-9 (medal and clasp).
Maclean, Major-Gen. Henry J., Ashley Hay, Beckenham	<i>Ashantee</i> (medal).

War Services, &c.

[165] Macmillan-Scott, Capt. A. F., Harden, Hawick, N.B.	South Africa, 1899-1901 (medal and clasp).
McGrigor, Capt. Sir J. R. D., Bart., Park- field, Hillingdon, Uxbridge	
Manners, Capt. Lord E. W. J., Naval and Military Club	
Mansel, Lt.-Col. J. B., Smedmore, Corfe Castle	Jowaki Expedition (medal and clasp). Afghan War, 1878-80 (medal and 2 clasps, Bronze Star). South Africa, 1900 (medal and clasp).
Markham, Capt. F., Morland, Penrith	
[170] Marsham, Hon. H., Junior Carlton Club	
Maude, Major Robert, Army and Navy Club	
Medway, Lord, 2, Cadogan Square, S.W.	
Metcalfe, Colonel C. T. E., C.B., Brigadier- General, Mauritius	Burma, 1886-7 (medal and clasp). N.W. Frontier, 1897-8 (medal and clasp). South Africa, 1898-1902 (medal and clasp, C.B.) (severely wounded).
Meysey-Thompson, Lt.-Col. R. F., Nunthorpe Court, York	Ashantee (medal and clasp). South Africa, 1900 (medal and clasp). Medal for Saving Life.
[175] Middleton, H. N., Esq. (formerly Monck), Dissington Hall, Newcastle- on-Tyne	Canada, 1866 (medal and clasp).
Monck, Lt.-Gen. Hon. R., 84, Chester Square, S.W.	Kaffir War, 1852-3 (medal)
Montgomery, Col. Arthur, Radnor Club, Folkestone	Canada, 1866 and 1870 (medal and 2 clasps). Waziri Expedition, 1881.
Moorsom, Lt.-Col. H. M., Penwortham, Preston, Lancs.	Indian Mutiny (medal and clasp). Canada, 1866 (medal and clasp).
Morgan, Capt. Hon. F. C., M.P., Ruperra Castle, Newport, Monmouth	Crimea, Alma, Balaclava, Inkerman, Sebastopol (medal and 4 clasps and Turkish medal).
[180] Morley, J. E. K., Esq., Junior Carlton Club	Crimea, Sebastopol (medal and clasp and Turkish medal).
Muncaster, Lord, 5, Carlton Gardens, London, S.W.; and Muncaster Castle, Ravenglass, Cumberland	Crimea, Alma (medal and clasp, Turkish medal). Indian Mutiny, with Camel Corps (medal and 2 clasps). Afghan War, 1878-9 (medal and clasp, C.B.).
Newdigate, Lt.-Gen. Sir H. R. L., K.C.B., Stoke, near Coventry	

War Services, &c.

Nicholl, Major-Gen. C. R. H., 40, Gloucester Place, Portman Square, W.	Crimea, Sebastopol (medal and clasp and Turkish medal). <i>Indian Mutiny</i> (medal and clasp). <i>Ashantee</i> (medal and clasp).
Nixon, Capt. A. G., Clarendon, Shawford, Hants	<i>Ashantee</i> (medal and clasp). <i>J沃克 Expedition</i> (medal and clasp). <i>Burma</i> , 1886-8 (clasp).
[185] Noel, Lieut.-Col. <i>Hon.</i> Edward, Exton Park, Oakham	<i>Canada</i> , 1870 (medal and clasp). <i>Burma</i> (medal and clasp). <i>South Africa</i> , 1899-1900 (medal and clasp, <i>C.M.G.</i>).
Norcott, Colonel C. H. B., <i>C.M.G.</i> Brookfield House, Oakham	
Palmer, <i>Sir A.</i> , <i>Bart.</i> , Wanlip Hall, Leicester	
Parker, <i>Hon.</i> Cecil T., The Paddocks, Eccleston, Cheshire	
Parr, Lt.-Col. T. R., 10, Sumner Terrace, Onslow Square, S.W.	
[190] Paston-Cooper, <i>Sir A. P.</i> , <i>Bart.</i> , Gadebridge, Hemel Hempstead	<i>Crimea</i> , Sebastopol (medal and clasp, Turkish medal).
Payne-Gallwey, <i>Sir Ralph</i> , <i>Bart.</i> , Thirkleby Park, Thirsk	
Peacocke, Capt. T., Efford Park, Lymington	
Pearson, C. L. M., Esq., Naval and Military Club	
Pemberton, Colonel A. R., Army and Navy Club	<i>Afghan War</i> , 1878-9 (medal and clasp). <i>South Africa</i> 1901-2 (medal and clasp).
[195] Pennington, <i>Hon.</i> Alan J., Ragdale Hall, Leicester	<i>Crimea</i> , Sebastopol (in R.N.) (medal and clasp, Turkish medal). <i>Indian Mutiny</i> (medal and clasp). <i>Canada</i> , 1866 and 1870 (medal and 2 clasps).
Percival, Major-Gen. Lewis, Junior United Service Club, Charles Street, W.	
Pigott, Capt. W. G., Army and Navy Club	
Pinney, Capt. C. F., Naval and Military Club	
Ponsonby, <i>Hon.</i> W. A. W., Brooks's Club, St. James's	
[200] Prideaux-Brune, Lt.-Col. C. R., Prideaux Place, Padstow, Cornwall	<i>Ashantee</i> (medal and clasp).
Rankin, Major R., Garrison Adjutant, Gibraltar	<i>Ashantee</i> (medal and clasp).
Reade, Surgeon-Major-Gen. J. B. C., <i>C.B.</i> , Hon.-Surgeon to the King, Constitutional Club, W.C.	<i>Crimea</i> , Alma, Inkerman, Sebastopol, Assaults on Redan, 18th June and 8th Sept. (wounded) (medal and 8 clasps, Turkish medal). <i>Indian Mutiny</i> (medal and clasp). <i>Afghan War</i> , 1878-79 (medal).
Ribblesdale, <i>Lord</i> , Easton Grey, Malmesbury	

War Services, &c.

Rickman, Lt.-Col. A. D., Kingston Lisle, Wantage, Berks	<i>N. W. Frontier</i> , 1868-4 (medal and clasp).
[205] Robinson, Major-Gen. C. W., C.B., Beverley House, Mitcham Common, Surrey	<i>Indian Mutiny</i> (medal). <i>Ashantee</i> (medal and clasp). <i>Zulu War</i> (medal and clasp).
Rokeyby, Capt. H. L., Arthingworth Manor, Northampton	<i>Burma</i> , 1886-8 (medal and clasp).
Ross, Gen. Sir John, G.C.B., Belgrave Mansions, Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.	<i>Crimea</i> , Alma, Inkermann, Sebastopol (medal and 8 clasps), Medjidie, and Turkish medal. <i>Indian Mutiny</i> , commanded Camel Corps (medal and 2 clasps, C.B.). <i>N. W. Frontier</i> , 1868-4 (medal and clasp). <i>Perak Expedition</i> (medal and clasp). <i>Afghan War</i> , 1878-9 (medal and 2 clasps, Bronze Star, K.C.B.). <i>Kafir War</i> , 1852-3 (medal). <i>Crimea</i> , Sebastopol, Assault on Redan (medal and clasp, Sardinian and Turkish medals, Medjidie). <i>Canada</i> , 1866-70 (medal and 2 clasps).
Russell, Gen. Lord Alexander, C.B., Uckfield House, Uckfield	
Russell, A. G., Esq., Uckfield House, Uckfield	
[210] Russell, Capt. Leonard G., Uckfield House, Uckfield	
Ruthven, Lord, Barncluith, Hamilton, N.B.	<i>Crimea</i> , Sebastopol (medal and clasp, Turkish medal). <i>N. W. Frontier</i> , 1868-4 (medal and clasp).
Rycroft, Sir R. N., Bart., Dummer House, Basingstoke	<i>South Africa</i> , 1899-1900 (medal and clasp).
Sackville, Colonel L. R. S., Sprivers, Horsmonden, Kent	<i>Ashantee</i> (medal and clasp).
Saunderson, Capt. S. F., Castle Saunderson, Belturbet	
[215] Savile, Capt. J. H. D., Travellers' Club, Pall Mall, S.W.	
St. John-Mildmay, Lt.-Col. H. A., 31, Gloucester Street, Belgrave Road	<i>Crimea</i> , Sebastopol (medal and clasp, Turkish medal). <i>N. W. Frontier</i> , 1868-4 (medal). <i>Canada</i> 1866 (medal and clasp).
St. John-Mildmay, Capt. W. P., Wales House, Queen Camel, Bath	<i>Afghan War</i> , 1878-9 (medal and clasp).
St. Paul, Col. C. H., Junior United Service Club	<i>Afghan War</i> , 1878-9 (medal and clasp). <i>Burma</i> , 1888-9 (medal and clasp).

	War Services, &c.
Scott, Surg.-Gen. J. E., 30, Burlington Road, Dublin	<i>Kaffir War</i> , 1852-3 (medal and clasp). <i>Crimea</i> , Alna, Inkerman, Balclavala, Sebastopol (medal and 4 clasps, Medjidie, and Turkish medal). <i>Canada</i> , 1866 (medal and clasp).
[220] Seymour, Major-General Frederick H. A.	
Seymour, Lt.-Col. Leopold R., 9, Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.	
Shannon, <i>Earl of</i> , Castle Martyr, Co. Cork Sherston, Major C. D., Evercreech, Bath	<i>Ashantee</i> (medal and clasp), severely wounded.
Sherston, Capt. Maxwell, <i>D.S.O.</i> , Alford Cottage, Castle Cary, Somerset	<i>Nile Expedition</i> , 1884-5 (medal and 2 clasps, Bronze Star). <i>Burma</i> , 1886-7 (medal and clasp). <i>South Africa</i> , 1899-1900 (medal and clasps, <i>D.S.O.</i>)
[225] Simeon, <i>Sir John Barrington, Bart.</i> , <i>M.P.</i> , Swainston, Newport, Isle of Wight Snowden-Smith, <i>Rev. Prebendary</i> , 13, Nor- folk Terrace, Brighton	<i>Crimea</i> , <i>Sebastopol</i> , <i>Assault on Rodan</i> , 8th Sept. (medal and clasp, Turkish medal). <i>Indian Mutiny</i> (medal and clasp). <i>China</i> , 1860 (medal and 2 clasps). <i>Ashantee</i> (medal and clasp).
Smyth, Lt.-Col. G. J. Fitzroy, Guards' Club Sotheby, Major-Gen. F. E., Ecton, North- ampton	
Somerset, Capt. <i>Hon. A. C. E.</i> , Naval and Military Club, W.	<i>Indian Mutiny</i> (medal and clasp). <i>N. W. Frontier</i> , 1883-4 (medal and clasp). <i>Afghan War</i> , 1878-9 (medal and clasp).
[230] Staveley, Capt. C. R., Pamflete, Ivy Bridge, Devonshire	<i>Crimea</i> , <i>Sebastopol</i> (medal and clasp, Turkish medal). <i>Indian Mutiny</i> (medal and clasp). <i>Ashantee</i> (medal and clasp).
Stephen, Col. F., <i>C.B.</i> , Avoch House, Ross-shire, N.B.	
Stephens, Major-Gen. A. H., <i>C.B.</i> , 2, Carlisle Place, Victoria Street, S.W.	<i>Indian Mutiny</i> , severely wounded (medal and clasp).
Steuart, Capt. J. M. S., Ballechin, Ballin- luig, Perthshire, N.B.	<i>Canada</i> , 1866 (medal and clasp). <i>Egyptian Expedi- tion</i> , 1882 (medal and clasp, Bronze Star, Med- jidie, <i>C.B.</i>). <i>Nile Expedi- tion</i> , 1884-5 (clasp).
Stewart, Major-Gen. R. C., <i>C.B.</i> , 23, Palmeira Mansions, Hove, Brighton	<i>Canada</i> , 1866 (medal and clasp).
[235] Swaine, Major-Gen. L. V., <i>C.B.</i> , <i>C.M.G.</i> , 14, Queen's Gate, S.W.	
Swinhoe, Capt. W. G., 39, Chelverton Road, Putney, S.W.	

War Services, &c.

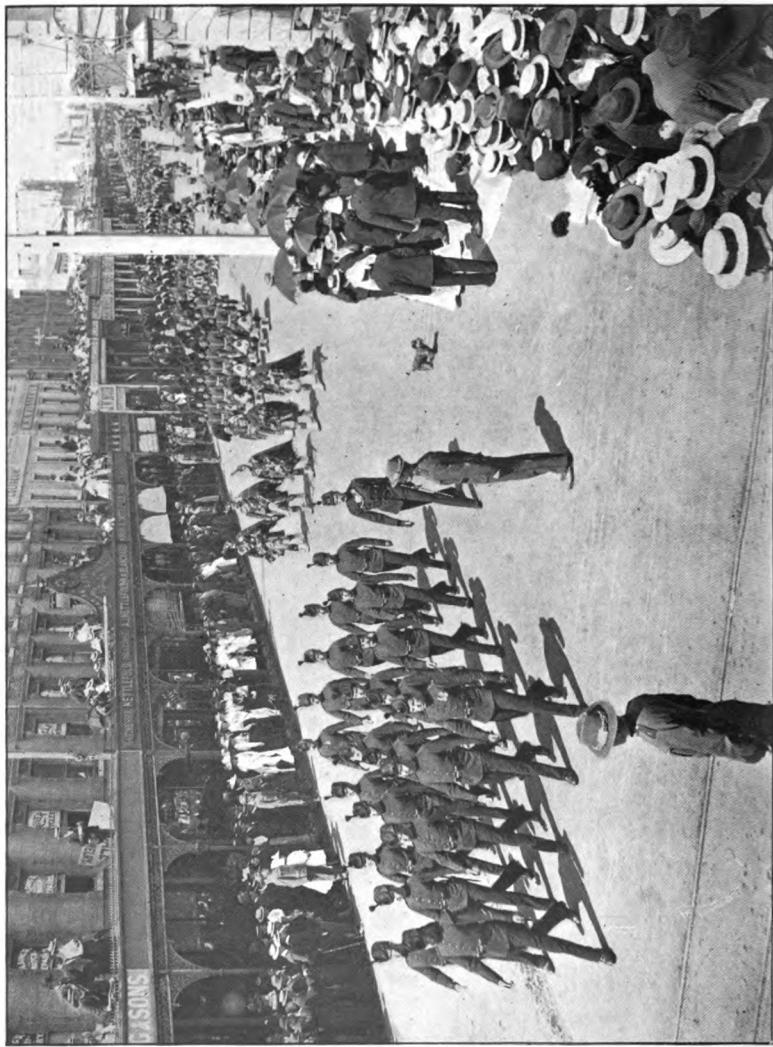
Tankerville, <i>Earl of</i> , Chillingham, Northumberland	<i>Afghan War, 1878-9</i> (medal and clasp).
Thornton, Major F. S., Naval and Military Club	
Tighe, E. K. B., Esq., Guards' Club [240] Torphichen, <i>Lord</i> , Calder House, Mid-Calder, N.B.	<i>Burma, 1886-7</i> (medal and clasp).
Tottenham, C. Loftus, Esq., Tudenham, Mullingar	
Tryon, Capt. R., The Lodge, Oakham	
Tryon, R., Esq., 48, Draycott Place, S.W.	
Tufnell-Tyrell, Lt.-Col., Boreham House, Chelmsford	
[245] Turnor, Major R. C., Travellers' Club	<i>Ashantee</i> (medal).
Turnor, Christopher Hatton, Esq., Stoke Rochford, Grantham	
Vandeleur, Capt. H. S., 72, Cadogan Square, S.W.	
Verner, Lt.-Col. Willoughby, Hartford Bridge, Winchfield	<i>Nile Expedition</i> , 1884-5 (medal and 2 clasps, Bronze Star). <i>South Africa, 1899-1900</i> (medal and clasp). Medal for Saving Life.
Vyner, Robert, Esq., Fairfield, York	
[250] Waddington, Capt. Henry Spencer, Cavenham Hall, Soham	<i>Afghan War, 1878-9</i> (medal and clasp).
Walpole, Lt.-Col. H., 27, St. Leonard's Terrace, S.W.	
Walsh, Major <i>Hon.</i> C., Chief Constable, Radnorshire	<i>Sudan Expedition, 1898</i> (medal and 2 clasps, Egyptian medal), severely wounded, leg amputated.
Ward, Capt. Victor N., Villa Montelfi, via Santa Marta, Florence	
Warren, Major-Gen. A. F., <i>C.B.</i> , Worting Place, Basingstoke	<i>Crimea, Alma, Inkerman, Sebastopol</i> (medal and 3 clasps). <i>Medjidie, and Turkish medal</i> . <i>Indian Mutiny</i> (medal and clasp). <i>Ashantee</i> (medal and clasp, <i>C.B.</i>).
[255] Wegg-Prosser, C. E., Esq., Wellington Club, S.W.	
Wegg-Prosser, Major J. F., Travellers' Club, S.W.	
Weyland, Mark U., Esq., Wood Eaton, Oxford	<i>South Africa, 1900</i> (medal and clasps).
Wickham, Capt. H. L., Army and Navy Club	<i>Canada, 1866 and 1870</i> (medal and 2 clasps).

War Services, &c.

Wiles, Surg.-Major Julius, Hitchin, Herts	Crimea, Sebastopol, Assaunts on Redan, 18th June and 8th Sept (medal and clasp). <i>Turkish medal</i> . <i>China War</i> , 1860 (medal and 2 clasps). <i>Ashantee</i> (medal and clasp).
[260] Wilkinson, Major T. H. Des V., D.S.O., Pitfour, Glencarse, Perthshire, N.B.	<i>Waziri Expedition</i> , 1881. <i>Burma</i> , 1886-8 (medal and 2 clasps, D.S.O.).
Windham, Major George S., Bembridge, Isle of Wight	Crimea, Alma, Balaclava, Sebastopol (medal and 3 clasps, and Turkish medal). <i>Indian Mutiny</i> (medal and clasp).
Wingfield-Stratford, Capt. H. V., Woolton House, Newbury, Berks	<i>Waziri Expedition</i> , 1881.
Winterscale, Lt.-Col. J. F. N., Hillecliff, Buckleigh, Westward Ho !	
Wood, Col. H., C.B., 95, Thorpe Road, Norwich	Crimea, Sebastopol (medal and clasp, and Turkish medal). <i>N.W. Frontier</i> , 1864 (medal and clasp). <i>Afghan War</i> , 1879 (medal). <i>Waziri Expedition</i> , 1881.
[265] Woodhouse, Capt. E. M., Langley Furze, Slough	<i>Burma</i> , 1886-8 (medal and clasp).

CORRECTIONS FOR 1904.

With a view to the issue of the corrected List for 1904 it is requested that all past Riflemen who may wish to have any additions or corrections made will be good enough to send full particulars of the same to the Editor before October 31st.



THE RIFLE BRIGADE DETACHMENT, IMPERIAL REPRESENTATIVE CORPS,
MARCHING THROUGH HOBART. TASMANIA.

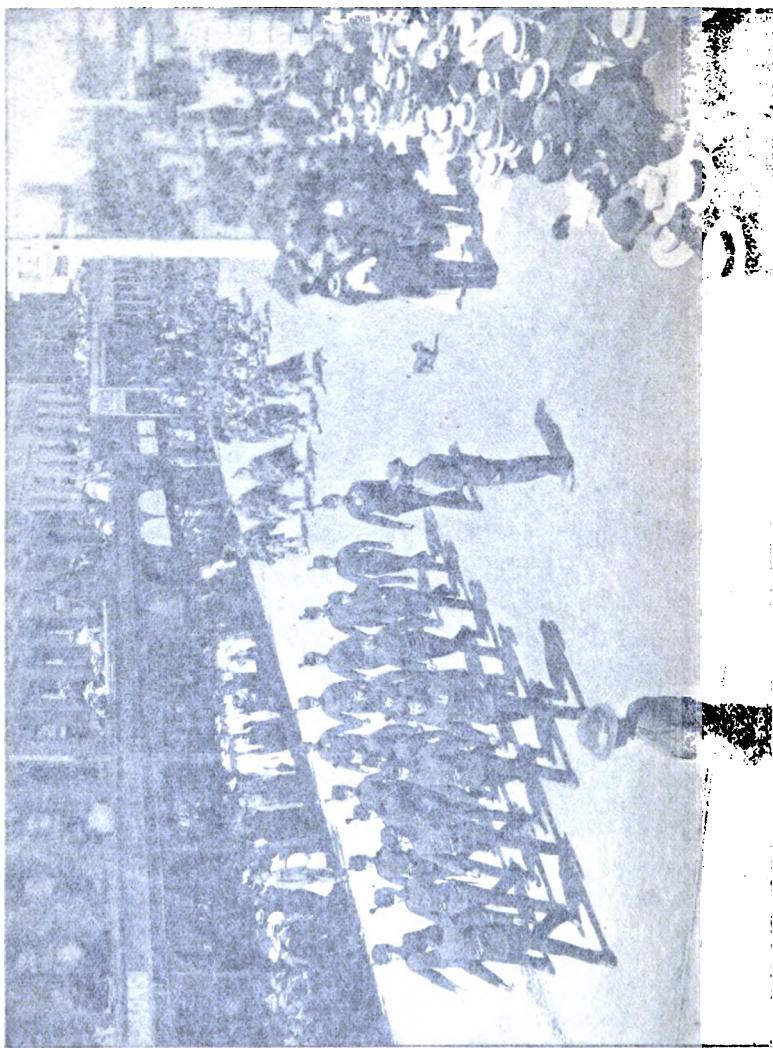
THE IMPERIAL REPRIMAND

While the majority of able-bodied men were engaged in the work of helping to make history in South Africa, the remainder of the force were employed in a like task--at the Cape of Good Hope. This was told in the course of speeches which were delivered in a far less blood-thirsty manner.

About 1,000 officers and men of the 21st Lancers, a branch of the British Army, sailed from the United Kingdom on November 12th, 1900, in the *Empress of India*, and on December 12th, 1900, under the title of the Imperial Representative Corps, 1 subaltern and 23 rank and file of the 21st Battalion were included in this Corps, which was commanded by Col. Crole-Wynnham, 21st Lancers, and Lt. Col. Wood of the Cameronians as Adjutant. The Imperial Representative Corps were sent out to Australia to take part in the functions attending the inauguration of the Commonwealth, when they were desirous of having the whole British Empire represented, which was carried out with, I think, the exception of Canada.

We reached Australia on December 14th, nothing noteworthy having occurred beyond the landing of the Imperial Representative Corps at Malta, where Sir Francis Grenfell inspected us.

Freemantle was our first port of call in Australia, where we had to coal; and while this was going on we marched round Freemantle and also Perth, whither we went by train. This was our first experience of Australian hospitality, which was unbounded, and also



THE IMPERIAL REPRESENTATIVE CORPS.

WHILE the majority of able-bodied Englishmen were helping to make history in South Africa, a small number were employed in a like task—at least so we were often told in the course of speeches we went through—but in a far less blood-thirsty manner.

About 1,000 officers and men, representing every branch of the British Army, sailed from Southampton on November 12th, 1900, in the *Britannic*, transport No. 62, under the title of the Imperial Representative Corps : 1 subaltern and 23 rank and file from the 4th Battalion were included in this Corps, which was commanded by Col. Crole-Wyndham, 21st Lancers, with Wood of the Cameronians as Adjutant. The Imperial Representative Corps were sent out to Australia to take part in the functions attending the inauguration of the Commonwealth, when they were desirous of having the whole British Empire represented, which was carried out with, I think, the exception of Canada.

We reached Australia on December 14th, nothing noteworthy having occurred beyond the landing of the Imperial Representative Corps at Malta, where Sir Francis Grenfell inspected us.

Freemantle was our first port of call in Australia, where we had to coal ; and while this was going on we marched round Freemantle and also Perth, whither we went by train. This was our first experience of Australian hospitality, which was unbounded, and also

of processions; we had so much of the latter luxury that we were eventually known as "Wyndham and Wood's Circus."

At Perth we met Sergt.-Major West, who had gone out from the 4th Battalion in 1900 to the West Australian Local Forces.

We got to Sydney on December 22nd and stayed there three weeks. With the exception of the big procession on January 1st, and the review two days later, we were all left to do much as we pleased.

There were sports and military displays, such as physical drill, team-driving by Royal Horse Artillery, &c., which different detachments had to perform in while at Sydney and at other places later, these being the "side shows" of the circus.

The Rifle Group were selected to perform free gymnastics, which they did exceedingly well, owing mainly to the excellent training the 60th recruits and our own get at the Rifle Depôt under the watchful eye of Staff-Sergt. Prince.

The free gymnastics excited as much, if not more, interest than the majority of the military shows, being entirely new to the onlookers, who seemed perfectly familiar with physical drill, sword exercise, &c.

The N.C.O.'s and men were all entertained right royally, the New South Wales Government and also private individuals getting up different entertainments and expeditions for them. The officers went through a pretty severe course of dinners as well as being expected to do justice to the endless repasts which were the inevitable accompaniment of every expedition we were invited to. The majority got away from Sydney for a few nights at different times, some visiting the Blue Mountains, and a lucky few getting some shooting

and kangaroo hunting. In fact, nothing could have been more hospitable than the way the whole Corps were entertained while in Sydney.

We had a great send-off from Sydney on January 14th, and between then and the 31st we visited Brisbane, Hobart and Melbourne. At all three places we were most warmly received, though at the two latter all the elaborate plans for our entertainment had to be abandoned owing to the death of the Queen. We had left Brisbane before any news had arrived of her illness, and the news of her death arrived twelve hours after we had got to Hobart.

Hobart was the prettiest spot we came across in the whole trip. Sydney Harbour is fine, and many places in Australia and New Zealand are very lovely, but Hobart, taken all round, beats them all in spite of the everlasting blue gum tree.

From Melbourne we started for New Zealand, whose untiring Premier, Mr. Seddon, from the time the Imperial Representative Corps reached Australia, never ceased wiring to England till he had dragged from the responsible officials their reluctant permission for us to visit New Zealand.

On our way we encountered the only storm we experienced during the whole trip, and for twenty-four hours we had rather a poor time.

We reached The Bluff on February 5th, and all the Corps disembarked, except the sick and defaulters, and started through South Island by train. We detrained and marched through Invercargill, Gore and Milton, reaching Dunedin about midnight, having passed through a vast tract of very rich pasture land. At Dunedin all the men were billeted by private individuals—from a bank manager downwards—the men and their hosts being equally well pleased with the experiment.

We spent one day at Dunedin, leaving on February 7th at 7 a.m., and reaching the *Britannic* again at Port Lyttleton at midnight, having marched through Palmerston, Oamaru, Timaru, Ashburton and Christchurch.

From Port Lyttleton the *Britannic* conveyed us to Wellington in the North Island, then to Napier and Auckland.

While at the latter place the whole Corps were taken up by train to Rotorua to see some of the geysers and hot springs, a most interesting district, but it gave one an uncomfortable feeling that the earth's crust was unpleasantly thin. Mount Tarawhera, which by its eruption in 1889 destroyed the famous pink terraces, is only seven miles away from Rotorua.

We saw a great number of Maoris at Rotorua, who received the men with the Haka, their war dance, which they execute beautifully, but in very scant attire; the men are all splendid fellows, and as a race one could not want to find a more loyal set than the Maoris.

On leaving Auckland we made for Adelaide, where we stayed three days, doing the usual procession and march past.

This was the most trying thing we went through, as the majority of home service kits are not designed for temperatures of 100° in the shade. Several fellows were knocked out before we got back to the ship. This proved to be our last performance in public, as when we arrived at Freemantle we could not land owing to two cases of plague having occurred there, so we only stayed long enough to take in water, and on March 3rd we saw the last of Australian shores.

We touched at Colombo on our way home, but not at Aden.

We had a splendid voyage coming home, all going

well till we got into the Suez Canal, when a pilot—English, too, bad luck to him—planted us hard and fast on the mud in Lake Timsah before he had been on the bridge five minutes. Ten mortal days the *Britannic* remained on the mud-bank, in spite of the unceasing efforts of the many nationalities which the Suez Canal include among their employés, accompanied by the choicest language in a corresponding variety of tongues.

The *Ophir* passed us outward bound before we had stuck twenty-four hours, bearing the Duke and Duchess of York to the scenes we had just left.

The men were taken into the desert every day to play football, have sports, &c., and they were also able to bathe in Lake Timsah, but it was a terribly dull time.

Some officers vanished to Cairo as soon we stuck and were no more seen until we floated off.

We stopped at Malta one day, and our own detachment, together with the detachments of the 60th and 21st Lancers, were taken ashore and entertained by Sir Francis Grenfell, which the men thoroughly appreciated after such a long course of ship's food.

There was an inter-detachment deck-cricket competition on the voyage home; teams of six, which might include an officer; 32 teams entered. Our detachment developed fine cricketing talent, and won the competition, beating the band of the H.L.I. in the final.

We got back to Southampton on April 22nd, having been away five and a half months.

R. P. H. BERNARD.

SOME AFRICAN TRIBES.

DURING the several years in which I have been fortunate enough to be employed on Government expeditions in various parts of the interior of Africa, not the least interesting experiences of these journeys were the strange peoples with whom I came in daily contact.

While with Colonel Macdonald in British East Africa and Uganda, from 1897 to 1899, we visited many tribes, up to that time almost unknown; and again, while with Major Austin, during 1900 and 1901, we spent many months in the South of the Soudan, with natives who had, owing to the Mahdi's rule, for years been cut off from any little communication with the civilised world they may once have enjoyed.

In a journey across Africa, from Mombasa on the East Coast, *via* Lake Rudolf to Khartoum, the traveller will pass through the countries inhabited by the tribes of which I shall endeavour to write a short account. One of the first tribes met with after leaving the coast is the Masai, a warlike race, who inhabit the rolling grass plains of East Africa. They are a pastoral tribe, owning large herds of cattle and flocks of goats and sheep. About forty of these warriors accompanied Macdonald's Expedition to look after the cattle; they were with us about eighteen months, during which time they never lost a single animal. The natural solicitude of these people for the care and welfare of their cattle can be appreciated when it is understood that the expedition is often for many days together through

thick bush country. The Masai are a most obedient people (an unusual trait in a native's character), due no doubt to their early training in the kraals, where they are carefully disciplined in the virtue of strict compliance to their head man's orders.

When at home the Masai spend their lives tending their animals, living on meat, and drinking quantities of milk—not fresh as we prefer it, but after it has become curdled from standing in a smoked vessel. Every now and again a party of warriors (or Moran, as they are called) start off on a raid. Armed with large stabbing spears and shields of buffalo hide, long and broad enough to shelter a man, and painted in various designs, with ornaments of ostrich feathers round their faces and heads, and with small tufts of bullock hair hanging from their arms and legs, they make a weird and curious picture. On these raids, often of great length, they move with such speed that the cattle of the country are not infrequently seized, and the Masai well on their way home again, before the raided tribe has had time to gather together to fight for the possession of their animals.

The Wanandi, who are met with further on the Uganda road, are in many respects very much like the Masai, of whom they are said to be a sub-tribe. On several occasions they have given trouble to the Government, and are in this respect very different from the Masai, who are devoted to the British and have often proved themselves useful allies. Before the country was taken over by England, on two occasions at least, the Masai attacked and cut to pieces large caravans.

Farther in the interior are the people of the Ketosh country. They are called after the country, and are a large warlike tribe, dwelling in walled villages. Each

hut is surrounded by a small zareba of branches, and round the village is a wall of mud, encircled by a deep ditch. The gates are made in re-entering angles in the wall, and strongly barricaded. Some years ago a small party of soldiers and porters from a neighbouring fort having been attacked and cut up by the Ketosh, an expedition was despatched against the offenders, and some severe fighting took place. In the attack on the villages, Maxims had to be used to breach the walls before the assault could be made; and even when the villages had been gained, numerous other small enclosures had to be taken; and in the hand-to-hand fighting which resulted a large number of the British were killed or wounded. Since that time the people have given us no more trouble and are now very friendly.

Majanja, the head chief of this country, lives in a large village bearing his name. I found him an agreeable old man, but an inveterate beggar. Amongst other things I gave him about ten yards of red cloth, which he wrapped round his head, and a small jubilee coin, which he pinned in front, and so set off this huge and glaring turban. Even this magnificent present failed to satisfy him, but I suggested that it was his turn to give me something. Rather annoyed, he produced a small elephant tusk, hoping, I suppose, that it would be refused, but he was doomed to disappointment, and the tusk went to swell the already huge revenue of the British Empire.

The quantity and quality of a Ketosh man's wives depend upon his riches. A woman is bought for a certain number of cows, the price, as in other more more desirable and less costly articles, naturally depending on the supply and demand. I enquired in Ketosh

what the cost of a cheap wife might be, and was told thirty cows ; this exorbitant price, I am afraid, was on account of my being a stranger in those parts. Even if my intentions had been inclined towards matrimony, which in that strange land they most decidedly were not, the price would have been prohibitive.

On the occasion of a marriage or funeral, the same rejoicings, if one may so call them, take place. A large quantity of intoxicating liquid is made from bananas, and in due course everyone becomes very happy. When this stage has been reached the men begin a weird dance round the village, singing the while. Though their only attire is a goat skin tied about their waists, it is more than the ladies can boast of. The latter wear, besides numerous strings of different coloured beads on their necks, merely a string round the waist with small tassels of grass in front and behind.

Proceeding further towards Lake Rudolf, we encountered the Karamojo, a fine tribe of hunters who appeared neither to cultivate the ground nor to own flocks or herds. This people spend their lives hunting game. They make snares for zebra and hartebeest out of circular pieces of wood, into which are fastened spikes of pliable pieces of the same material. These are laid across game tracks, and the animal's foot being placed on top of one of them, the spikes give way and then close round the fetlock. Encumbered with the snare, the beast is tracked, and soon falls a victim to the spears of its pursuers. For larger game, such as rhinoceros or elephant, an even simpler, but equally effective dodge is used. A rope made of plaited hide is fastened securely to a large piece of wood. The rope has an ordinary slip-knot at the end, a loop is laid on a

spot frequented by these animals, while the attached log is covered over with grass, and lightly secured to the ground, so as to cause the knot to tighten when the animal's foot has been once placed in the noose.

I remember one day, when out shooting elephants with Major Hanbury-Tracy, coming across a rhinoceros, whose curious method of walking rather surprised us. We did not wish to shoot it, but as the animal approached rather nearer than was pleasant, Major Hanbury-Tracy was obliged to do so. We found that the beast had been caught in one of these snares which I have described. Round one of its legs was the hide rope, and dangling from it was a large log of wood, which accounted for the beast's strange method of progression.

The Karamojo men are grand specimens of humanity; most of them six feet or perhaps more, with fine athletic figures, but the women are very small and rather wretched-looking beings. This tribe were very friendly towards us, and when one of our men was either attacked or threatened, the offending native was tried by the chiefs of his tribe, and severely punished.

The following story will show the honesty of these people: Captain Fergusson shot a splendid elephant, which, however, got away, and after a long and fruitless chase he rejoined the caravan which was then on the march. A few days afterwards the natives came after the column which was then many miles distant from where the elephant had been wounded. They said the tusker had been found dead, and if men were sent back for the teeth they would show where the carcase lay. Men were sent back and returned several days after with a pair of magnificent tusks, each of which took four men to carry. They weighed 108 lbs. and 109 lbs. respectively.

The Karamojo men wear their hair in the form of a bag, quite a foot in length, hanging down their backs, and in this they sometimes carry small and light articles. The end of the bag is finished off with a curved piece of iron or brass wire, which is bound round with hair taken from elephant's tails.

The neighbouring tribe are called the Turkana; they inhabit both banks of the River Turkwel and the western shores of Lake Rudolf. In many respects they are like the people of Karamojo. Their hair is worn in the same curious manner, but it is more highly decorated with ostrich feathers let into neat little grass sockets made in the bag. This tribe own large numbers of camels, donkeys, cattle, goats and sheep, which they prize very highly, and will not as a rule part with.

They are constantly on the move in search of good grazing for their animals, and do not appear to have any permanent abode. When a suitable grass country is found a large, strong zareba is made out of the branches of thorn trees to protect the animals at night from wild beasts, while the people live inside it under a rough shelter of boughs as a protection against the night breezes. More primitive dwellings it is hard to imagine.

Some of their kraals are many miles from water, but so far as the natives are concerned this does not much matter, as they drink but little and never wash. The animals are driven every second day to the wells.

Water is generally procured by digging holes in the sandy beds of dry rivers. The animals know this, and will scrape and scrape with their hoofs till they get to the precious fluid.

If a native dies his body is left in the kraal, which

is then deserted, and the flocks and herds are driven about till another encampment is formed.

Marriages are solemnised by a warrior forcibly seizing a maiden and afterwards settling with her parents what is the price to be paid for her in cattle or goats and sheep. The Turkanas live almost entirely on milk obtained not only from their cows and goats, but also from camels and donkeys ; these latter are kept for dairy purposes alone, and are not used to carry loads or for riding.

The relations of these people with us were not very satisfactory, for while they would accept presents of cloth, beads and tobacco, they only on one or two occasions fulfilled their promises to bring sheep and goats for sale.

Their method of "trading" with caravans is, to say the least of it, original, as what they sell to the caravan during the day, they do their best to steal back after night-fall. After a caravan has exchanged its goods for ivory or animals, as the case may be, it will probably be attacked by the natives, who thus hope to get back all that they have previously sold.

On our homeward journey through the Turkana country, we were suddenly set upon, and a man and several animals were killed. This poor fellow—a good, hard-working porter—was speared right through from behind, being killed at once. I very much felt this man's death, as I knew him well ; he had carried a tin box of mine for over a year, and during that time the box had travelled many hundreds of miles.

Nearly every day after this we were followed by bands of Turkanas, who did their best to spear men and the transport animals. In a thick bush country such as this, it was a difficult matter to protect a string of

porters in single file, and transport animals marching along a narrow track. During our last march in their territory they waited for the column in an open space, and shouted out that we must fight them as to who should possess our goods and transport. They were, however, easily dispersed, but as they ran away threatened that they would lay an ambush for the caravan in a thick bushy mullah, which was the boundary of their country. This they did, but were easily cleared out of the thick bush by the advance guard of Sikhs, and we saw no more of them.

One man that day was hit by a poisoned arrow in the leg ; the wound was painful, and his leg became very much swollen, but in a few days he quite recovered.

A Soudanese corporal, one of the smartest soldiers with the expedition, was on another occasion struck in the neck by an arrow, and unfortunately died almost immediately. About ninety miles from the south end of Lake Rudolf two small streams join and make a fine river called the Turquel ; as this flows through the Turkana country the water gradually disappears till, as it nears the lake, the bed, in places nearly a mile wide between its banks, is absolutely dry. A few miles further down all traces of a river disappear. From this it is certain that no water from the stream ever reaches the "Black Lake," as Lake Rudolf is called by the natives on account of the colour of the sand on its shores.

Lake Stephanie, a few marches to the east of Lake Rudolf, goes by the name of the "White Lake," as its shores are composed of light-coloured sand. Lake Rudolf has no outlet, and only one perpetual feeder, the River Omo, a grand stream which flows from the Abyssinian mountains.

Inhabiting an immense country to the west, and also the southern portion of the Abyssinian Empire, are a numerous people called Gallas. These people dwell mostly in the Abyssinian Highlands. An undulating, well-wooded plateau, with a perfect maze of valleys and streams, running, to all appearance, in every direction of the compass, is but a faint description of this charming country.

The plateau is in most places over 5,000 feet above the level of the sea, and is therefore cool and healthy as compared with many other parts of Africa.

The Gallas now form a portion of Abyssinia. For many years they were harried and raided by parties of Abyssinians, who gradually conquered the whole of their country.

The Government is carried on by Abyssinian officials, but in many parts Galla chiefs still control their own districts. The rule of Menelik appears to be of a mild and beneficent character; the people are but lightly taxed, but crime is punished with great severity; for example, theft is punished by the loss of a hand.

The people are rich in flocks and herds; they also own horses, mules and donkeys. The horses and mules are used for riding and transport purposes, but as their saddles are made of wood, placed on the animal's back, with only a piece of cloth as a numnah, while loads are simply fastened on with a thong of hide tied round the belly, these animals suffer much from sores. To obviate this, a sharp knife is used to cut slits across the beasts' backs, and when these cuts have healed, and the back is marked with lateral cicatrices, sores are not common.

The country is well cultivated, large quantities of Indian corn and dhurra are grown, while on a smaller scale, potatoes, coffee and tomatoes are raised. Cotton

is grown on the sides of the mountains, from which the Gallas weave a rough and durable cloth. Nearly every one wears a toga of this material, with a broad red stripe running across it, and trousers rather on the pattern of knickerbocker breeches, leaving their legs and feet bare. Their heads are often protected with well-made straw hats, at other times with a bandage of cloth. They seem to feel the heat of the sun very much, and often carry an umbrella made of wicker-work as a protection against it.

Galla huts are very well built ; they are circular with a conical roof thatched with grass. They not only serve as a dwelling-place for the family, but also a shelter for the animals, horses, mules, donkeys and fowls living together—a most happy party !

Their money is made of salt, in the form of small bars about eight inches long ; from twelve to fourteen of these are the equivalent of a Maria Theresa dollar.

Menelik has had dollars coined bearing his effigy, but they are not so much prized as those with the bust of the famous Austrian Empress. The Gallas are an extremely suspicious people : they will not take a dollar unless it is to all appearances absolutely new ; for example, they look carefully at the brooch on Maria Theresa's dress, and unless it is perfect they refuse to accept the coin as genuine. It is, curiously enough, possible to obtain these dollars perfect to suit this fastidious people, as they are still coined in Vienna, and all bear, to the best of my belief, the same date—1780.

The Gallas are well armed with rifles, many of them magazine, though they are not good shots, and do not understand their weapons, many of the magazines being broken off.

The chiefs carry revolvers round their waists, and

wear long curved swords on their right, not their left sides as we do. Each one, besides being attended by a crowd of soldiers and slaves, was always followed by an armour bearer, who carried his master's rifle and also a circular shield made of buffalo hide, decorated with silver, and in some cases with gold ornaments. It was a very picturesque sight to see an official clothed in a black garment very like a University gown, riding on his mule, gaily caparisoned with red harness and trappings, and a leather collar with silver ornaments round its neck, followed by his retinue. I ought to add that the great man generally wore a rather dilapidated felt hat.

I was much impressed by a sword shown me by a young Abyssinian; it was long and curved, and on being drawn from its leather scabbard, it appeared to be a very fine Toledo blade, inlaid with gold in various devices, one of which was St. George and the Dragon.

Leaving the comparative civilisation of the Gallas, we descend into the plains of the Nile Valley and come in contact with the Anuak, who live on the banks of the Baro River.

An agricultural tribe, they cultivate extensively the land on both sides of this large stream. In this fertile soil two magnificent crops of corn are grown every year. Each little family lives in its own little farm, consisting of a few huts, surrounded by a fence made of reeds and usually situated on the river, nestling under a few fine trees. Round the houses the ground is cleared, and here, after the first rains make the soil soft, the crops are sown.

A native, walking over the wet ground with his bare feet, scrapes a small hole; he is followed by a boy or woman who drops a few grains of seed into this hole,

and it is then covered in by the simple use of the foot. When the harvest is ripe and has been gathered in, the grain not immediately required for use is placed in a hollow piece of wood, both ends are securely corked up with dried mud, and it is then buried in some place only known to the owner, and is thus secure from robbery or the chance of the tribe suffering from a raid.

The Anuaks are a rather taking little tribe, they are very clean, and appear to take a considerable amount of pride in, and care of, their personal appearance.

The men wear goat skins round their waists. These skins are prepared, and are as soft as chamois leather, a small fringe of the animal's hair being left round the edges.

Their arms are ornamented with armlets of ivory, some of them quite five inches long, worn near the shoulder, with bracelets of the same material on their wrists. The women wear no clothing except beads; for an unmarried girl one string round the waist was considered a becoming and modest garb. The married ladies wear ear-rings made from brass wire, and also brass or iron bracelets, many strings of beads round the neck and waist, and lower down a fringe of beads. Some of these fringes are tastefully made, the beads of various colours being strung together, and so seem against their coal-black skins to be a pretty and artistic covering.

These natives use rather a curious weapon which, as far as I know, is quite unique in Africa. The spear-head is made from the leg bone of a giraffe, ground down to a sharp point, which is neatly secured to a long haft made of wood; with this weapon fish are speared. Fish constitute, with flour, their principal food. When the rains commence to fall the large drainage of the

mountains convert huge tracts of their country into swamp, in which fish are wonderfully plentiful. At this season parties of natives leave their homes and live for a while on small mounds in the midst of the waters. Here they exist without any shelter during the pouring rains, and the days are spent spearing fish, which are split open and cleaned. Slow fires are made on which the fish are laid to be smoked. Hundreds of fish are cured in this way and taken back to the villages. A party of Anuaks going on a journey from one native settlement to see their neighbours, carry for their provisions a few of these "bloaters." Their smell is not appetising, and when one sees a group of these people drinking with the aid of flat land shells a streaming broth made of these smoked fish, and seemingly enjoying their meal, one realises the old adage: "There is no accounting for taste."

The Dinka tribe inhabit both banks of the Baro River. Their country is a most uninteresting one, consisting as it does of open grass, treeless plains, which, after the rains have fallen, and the rivers have overtopped their banks, become boggy and swampy. The grass grows to a height of at least twelve feet, and is quite impenetrable after the wet season. As soon as the rains have come to an end, and the grass is sufficiently dry from the intense heat of the sun, the inhabitants set fire to it, and so, with a little breeze, the country is cleared of its dense, coarse herbage. If one is in a safe place some distance away, and on high land, the spectacle of a fire many miles long, rushing across the grassy plains with a fierce roar, is a sight not easily forgotten.

The Dinkas are a tall, slightly-built people, and very thin, almost emaciated. The balls of their eyes

are yellow and bloodshot, and their appearance is generally anaemic. This, no doubt, can be accounted for by the unhealthy climate in which they live.

Their villages are well constructed, and consist of a number of huts built in a circle round a larger one, in which the chief of the village lives. They own but few goats and sheep, and cultivate land only on a very small scale. Fish, which they spear from their canoes, seems to be their principle article of food. The canoe is paddled slowly alongside the bank while a man in front, armed with a long spear, keeps perpetually thrusting his weapon into the weeds at the water's edge, and at haphazard often succeeds in transfixing a large fish.

The river swarms with hippopotami, but the natives do not often succeed in killing one. To attack them with spears from their very frail canoes, is a form of sport too dangerous and exciting to appeal to most people.

They are, however, very fond of hippo meat, and when one is shot, and has risen—after several hours—to the surface of the water, they will drag the carcase to a convenient place on the bank, and then stripping off its thick hide with their spears, with much shouting and talking, the whole animal is very quickly devoured, and nothing left but the skull and bones, picked quite clean.

It is amusing to watch the natives swarming over the carcase like ants, cutting away the flesh, and very often cutting each other by mistake, stopping every now and then to put an edge on their spears, which they do by sharpening one against the other, then attacking the body again, and slicing off pieces of meat, which are thrown into canoes to be paddled back to their villages. A very powerful tribe in comparison with the Dinkas are

the Nuers, who are their neighbours. They originally appear to have lived near Bor, in the Uganda Protectorate, but were driven north by more powerful tribes, and in their turn ousted a weaker people than themselves, and settled down on the Sobat and Pibor Rivers.

Ivory is plentiful in this country, so much so that the Nuers say that they own a large village fenced in with a stockade composed of elephant tusks. We have all heard of ivory stockades in various parts of the Dark Continent, but I never met a white man who had seen one. The only thing that surprised me about this particular ivory village was, that the Nuers did not say that the tusks were stopped with gold. There is no smoke without fire, so I cannot help thinking that there must be somewhere in Africa an ivory-walled town.

The Nuers are a very low type of humanity ; the men and maidens wear not a stitch of clothing, and the married women only a skin round their waists. They are all extremely dirty, and suffer much from sores, in great measure brought on by their filthy habits. Their bodies are usually smeared all over with mud, and they are not above using cow-dung as a hair restorer. Although game of many sorts abounds in their country, the natives are too lazy to hunt or snare, but they are fond of meat. One day we were guided by a native and suddenly we came upon a young water-buck, which was lying dead on the grass, and emitting a sickening smell. Immediately our friend was at the carcase, skinning away with the greatest pleasure ; we were a long way from the water, the sun was hot, and the smell overpowering. As nearly every day our people had meat to eat, we hardly felt called upon to wait while this decomposing animal was cut up. On his knees, and with tears in his eyes, the

guide implored to be left behind with his find. He was literally dragged away, and with many lingering backward glances at the decaying body, much to the amusement of the Sudanese soldiers, he was compelled to go on. We had not, however, seen or felt the last of the antelope, as when our camp was pitched some miles further on the native returned, and brought with him the skin, and many tasty morsels of meat, which became none the pleasanter as he carried them along with him for several days.

In the dry season, the Nuers dwell in villages on the banks of the rivers, where they live on fish, which are easily speared as the water gradually dries up, and only remains in shallow pools. As the rain comes on, and the country near the streams becomes marshy, the natives retire to their inland houses some few miles off, and here they cultivate small patches of ground.

The Nuer men wear a tribal mark of three long horizontal cuts across their forehead.

We did not buy much food from these people, as their ideas of the value of beads and wire is a rather low one, but in exchange for an old cow they gave us thirty-five goats and sheep.

Travelling down the White Nile from the Nuer Country, we came to the Shilluks, whose chief villages are at Fashoda, where their King, or "Mek," as they call him, lives.

They are a stately, dignified race, and are more to be desired than their dirty Nuer neighbours. They do a certain amount of trade with the forts of the Sudan, getting cloth and money in exchange for their goats and sheep. The way the hair is worn is becoming; it is grown long and cut in queer patterns behind, much in the same fashion as we trim box hedges.

R. G. T. BRIGHT.

KHUD CLIMBING AT KAILANA.

BRYMA mentioning that Kailana stands some 7,000 feet above sea level and joins on to the southern end of Chakrata cantonment it is hardly necessary to enter into further description of its geographical situation.

Those who have already been there know all about it, while for many of those who have not enjoyed this privilege it is possibly a pleasure in store.

And now to khud climbing. This falls under several heads, viz., (a) the necessary ; (b) the duty ; (c) the pleasure ; and (d) the voluntary khud climb. The first named is easily disposed of (so far as explanation is concerned), for it is a sheer impossibility to get from any one point to another in this locality without performing the feat, and the officer has plenty of practice, the vertical interval between the men and the Lines being some 600 feet.

The "duty" khud climb is quite another matter. By going northward in the Simla direction, you get your khud climb first and your descent afterwards—a distinct advantage. The Deoband mountain is then the objective. This is a fine hill, 9,200 feet high, the lower and southern slopes rocky and precipitous and intersected by deep and gloomy gorges, while the higher and northern parts are densely clothed with oak rhododendron and silver fir, with a thick carpet of wild flowers, too varied for any but a botanist to describe. Add to this an uninterrupted view of the Himalayan snows for a complete semicircle, and you have a scene

well worth the toil of even a duty khud climb. The northern slopes of the ridge followed by the Mussoorie road offer grand opportunities for playing at jungle warfare in its most intricate form, while on the southern side you may test your skill in getting over grassy slopes—slippery as ice and steep as the roof of a house—and if your ambition is still unquenched—repeat the performance without nails in your boots.

There are many people unused to high altitudes who at first regard every hill as inaccessible and as an object for respectful admiration from a distance. However, practice makes perfect, and although we could hardly lay claim to that distinction, we did undoubtedly improve a lot, and before the second month of our stay in the hills was over, it was astonishing how quickly the men got about when “piqueting the heights,” though it would be too much to hope that even British Riflemen in ammunition boots could outmatch the wily and lightly equipped Pathan in his own fastnesses.

And now to the “pleasure” khud climb. This is freely indulged in by the keen gardeners, who scour the hills in quest of ferns and other plants—by certain young officers who fancy fruit and cannot get it otherwise than by a visit to the forest garden, as also by indefatigable sportsmen whose talk is of *bandobast*, and whose dreams are of *chikar*.

Foremost among the latter are Parker and Buller, who have regularly followed this pursuit (for it can hardly be otherwise designated), with unfailing ardour and by dint of much hard work have succeeded in making some respectable bags. The rest of us were not so fortunate, and certainly not so energetic.

The writer's experience was that you begin of course by making the inevitable *bandobast*, sending

out coolies over night, who piquet the hills at break of day and mark down the coveys.

The sportsman follows, which means as a rule a ride of about ten miles along a narrow unfenced path with a drop into eternity on one side and on the other an assortment of every conceivable device calculated to induce a horse to shy.

Arrived at his destination his troubles begin in earnest, and as a kind of *hors d'œuvre* the sportsman is invited to climb several hundred feet up some big hill, presumably to give him his second wind. Then some coolie who has marked a covey a corresponding distance down the far side of the hill, draws attention to the fact by a good deal of unnecessary noise, and the sportsman proceeds by devious tracks to a point some distance below the birds, which are then flushed by the coolies from above rolling down rocks, regardless of all threats and expostulations. But *chikar* are contrary birds and generally elect to fly in the wrong direction.

When they don't, a difficult shot may be got with one foot over an abyss and the other on a rolling stone. And so it goes on. It is healthy exercise.

Finally we come to the "voluntary" khud climb, which mainly consists in going some miles down the steepest hill-sides just for the fun of getting up again.

Buller, Baring, Philpot, and such ardent mountaineers are better qualified to deal with this subject. Frequently an adjunct of all or any of the above is the involuntary khud climb too well known to need description.

Suffice to say it is generally preceded by a rapid descent and results in a ruffled temper and appearance. Two officers of the Chakrata garrison tried it on horseback. Luckily neither was seriously hurt but the pony of one of them was killed. Taken all round khud

climbing is not a pastime that appeals to many, while Kailana can hardly be called a popular resort.

Still, a six months' sojourn there is a pick-me-up not to be despised by the Companies who have spent the most unhealthy portion of the previous hot weather in the fever-stricken Fort of Delhi.

3 B. R. B.

HUNTING AT MIDDLEBURG, TRANSVAAL.

DURING the months of May, June, and July, 1902, we managed to derive a good deal of pleasure and exercise from the Middelburg Hounds, which consisted of a "bobbery" pack which we raised from Kaffir kraals in the neighbourhood, the hounds being mostly of the lurcher description. Lobb, belonging to the Remounts, was Master and kept the hounds at his dépôt. Wilson and Starkey were the two whips, and Hibbert, of the 4th King's Own, was secretary to the Hunt. We used to meet at sunrise at the various outposts round the town, sometimes four or five miles out, and an early start at 4.30 a.m., with five degrees of frost, used to keep all fair-weather sportsmen at home ; all the same we sometimes had a field of forty or more. The hunt was called the F. H. H. (Flat Hat Hunt), because, when it was first started, the Master and Hunt servants only used to appear in the now almost universal khaki yachting cap. In the early part of the season, before peace, we could not venture far out, and it was solely due to our various detachments that we were able to show sport, because they strictly preserved all the buck round their posts. Rockdale Farm, where E Company were on detachment, was a favourite meet, and you were always certain of a good day in that country, and of a splendid breakfast for the Hunt on the way home. We managed to kill fourteen steinbuck and one oribi during the season, besides any quantity of hares, which were generally caught before they had gone a few

yards. The buck used to squat after we had hunted them for some little time, and sit so tight that we resorted to the beagling dodge of "lining out" the field, in order to put them up again; another peculiarity of their's was their habit of going to ground in large antbear holes when hard pressed, and occasionally some Riflemen from a neighbouring blockhouse used to sally forth and dig him out after we had left him. There were a good many falls during the season owing to the antbear holes, but luckily no one was ever seriously hurt. We closed the season with a Hunt Dinner, which ended in a most convivial evening.

2 B. R. B.

TROPHIES FROM CHINA.

COLOUR-SERGEANT A. PAYNE, 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade, who served with the Indian Contingent at the relief of Peking, gives the following account of the trophies depicted in the accompanying plate.

The Chinese flag, which forms the background, was taken off one of the six war-junks captured by the British on the expedition to Pao-ting-fu, and is a fellow to the one presented by General Sir A. Gaselee to the United Service Institution. The flag on which the various articles are arranged was captured on the Chinese commander's junk, and bears a character representing the commander's name.

The joss, or idol, in the centre was taken from a temple in Pao-ting-fu, where a girl missionary was subjected to fearful indignities, and afterwards cruelly murdered.

The two idols flanking it were obtained at the private joss-house of Prince Tuan, one of the leaders of the Boxer rebellion.

The two smaller idols below were taken from the Winter Palace.

The projectile on the ground, standing in the centre, was picked up on the battlefield of Pei-tsang.

The bell in front of this shell came from the Llama Temple near the Legations.

The clothing on the right is the uniform of a soldier of the Chinese Imperial forces. The hat surmounting



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The last in front of this shell came from the Llama
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The figure on the right is the uniform of a soldier
of the Chinese Imperial forces. The hat surmounting



TROPHIES FROM CHINA.

To face p. 68.

the uniform is the head-dress of a mandarin, and the pig-tail was cut from the head of a Boxer at Pei-tsang.

The two weapons flanking the idols were taken from a temple in Tien-tsin, and those on either side of the shell from the Summer Palace.

The sword on the left was one of those used by the Official executioners.

All these trophies are now in the Sergeants' Mess of the 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

1ST BATTALION,

CAMBRIDGE BARRACKS,

PORTSMOUTH,

December 31st, 1902.

DEAR EDITOR,

This last year's "active service" has been even more of a misnomer than its predecessor for the majority of the Battalion. January found us on the railway line, and on the railway line we remained solidly until we left it at Durban en route for England in October.

Our distribution at the beginning of the year was as follows:—The Colonel was in command of a mobile—very mobile—column, dashing about the country, marching innumerable miles—mostly at night and in rainy weather—and capturing innumerable cattle and prisoners per diem. To him were attached "C" and "G" Companies and half of "F" Company, with Thorp, Bell, Harrison (not forgetting the gramophone), Powell, Dick-Cunyngham and Sloggett. "B" Company with Power and Lane was at Joubert's Kop, a detached post ten miles south of Standerton, overlooking the junction of the Klip and the Vaal. "A" with Talbot

and Brand was on the line west of Standerton. "E" and "I" held the line both sides of Vlaklaagte Station, under Boden and Annesley respectively, while "D" and the other half of "F" under Kennard and Innes formed an imposing Headquarter Camp on Beacon Hill, close to Standerton, round Jenkins and a populous fowl-house as its hub and centre. Grant had shortly before returned from the Colonel's column to do adjutant.

We began the year very professionally by standing to arms on January 1st, just as the port was completing its second journey, roused thereto by the sound of heavy firing from the adjacent railway. As this performance had long since celebrated its hundredth night, however, and as the result was invariably *nil*, it is barely worth chronicling.

We received several telegrams conveying New Year wishes from friends at home and abroad, including the Colonel-in-Chief and General Lyttelton.

Early in January "D" Company relieved "B" on Joubert's Kop, owing to the illness of Power, who had struggled against enteric with what proved fatal pluck. He died in Standerton hospital on January 21st, to the great sorrow of all of us, a cheery, warm-hearted, typical Irishman, if ever there was one.

Polo and cricket whiled away the summer. Nobody was particularly well mounted except Jenkins, and the ground was, of course, a mass of dust. We played every other unit in the district, and gave the knock more often than we took it. Our real successes, however, were to come later. At cricket Boden and Graham stood out as giants, also Sergeant Wyles, Acting-Corporal Robinson, Sergeant Clarke, and Rifleman Ridewood. We defeated all the other regiments in turn, the hardest nut to crack being the R.A.M.C., who gave us some real tight finishes.

We had a useful shooting team for a short time, coached by Innes and Sergeant Clarke, and defeated all comers.

Of game-shooting we had quite a tidy lot. The pans round Standerton were soon shot out, but the neighbourhood of Joubert's Kop was always a sure find for duck and spur-wing geese, great black cream-breasted birds, weighing over twelve pounds. Parties of us used to ride out there pretty frequently for the day, with a squad of grooms to do the soldiering on adjacent hills, in case brother Boer took too keen an interest. Knowing we should want a place to lunch at, a far-sighted Dutch gentleman named Eloff had constructed a magnificent two-storied masonry house hard by our shooting ground, which came in very handy, as also did the pigeons which fluttered confidingly round the roof. The match-boarding from the bedroom ceilings was thankfully accepted by the officers on Joubert's Kop, who did not agree with the Government allowance for quarters in standing camp—one officer one bell-tent.

At another duck-frequented spot an exciting element of the sport was the presence of a permanent Boer picquet on a hill just out of shot of the dam. Each faithful groom kept his optics glued on these disturbers of the peace while his master slew the ducks below, and promptly gave the alarm when they were tempted into charging down at us. As they advanced there was just time to collar one's pony and modestly withdraw towards the line. It was a kind of veld quadrille.

We had plenty of company in Standerton these times. Columns dashed in, procured food, came to see us, and dashed out again with most cheerful frequency.

On January 28th, Pryce joined us from the 4th Battalion, to which he had been attached for a time.

On February 3rd, Harrison was promoted into the second Battalion, and on the same day Quartermaster-sergeant Hopkins, our old friend in the orderly-room, was awarded the medal for Long Service and Good Conduct.

On February 10th Innes took over the adjutancy *vice* Grant, who had to give it up owing to an affection of the eyes which had long been bothering him.

On March 3rd we exchanged 150 N.C.O.'s and men with the 3rd Battalion, sending them those who were nearly time-expired, and receiving instead a very smart-looking lot of young soldiers, whose keenness did one good to look at.

On the 13th Buller joined us from the Mounted Infantry, where he had been disguised as a major, and put in command of a battalion.

On the 26th Pitt-Taylor took Innes' place in the orderly-room, and the latter went sick with a long and serious bout of enteric. For a considerable time he was barely conscious, and often startled his brother officers when they went to see him with weird and barely credible statements, told with quiet deliberation and his most angelic smile. We were all relieved when he was well enough to go to England, where a course of home care eventually pulled him round.

On the 28th "D" and "E" companies exchanged stations, "D" going to Holfontein, and "E" to Joubert's Kop.

All through April the Boers were very busy trying to cross the line throughout the length held by the Battalion, and we regret to say that once or twice small parties of them succeeded, undeterred by bullets, barbed wire, cable wire, and trenches. Their activity was brought about by the introduction of the "driving"

system. The first of these "drives" fetched up from the south against the line on April 13th. There didn't seem to be many Boers in the bag, but several plump blesbok there certainly were, which to the men who brought them down seemed far more to the point. The same night we were told to expect another drive from the north, and to double all our night-posts in order to bag the birds. In fact we were the guns in a kind of glorified grouse-drive, only our performance was not nearly so amusing. The following day Morrish sallied out from Standerton in command of a party of three of the Battalion Mounted Infantry, and boldly went to meet the driving line, who, of course, drove him home as a hammer does a nail. He says he had a very jolly day.

These same Battalion Mounted Infantry, under Sergeant Brooks, were the pride of our life at Standerton. They not only took messages to and from the town, went scouting, and performed other dull routine duties, but they came in very handy for escorting the commanding officer when he took his friends out fruit-picking, duck-shooting, and stag-hunting. The latter sport was shared by a bobbery pack of "greyhounds," provided chiefly by Grosvenor and Brand. The latter's "Jack," has seldom been equalled, according to his owner, for sagacity and courage.

On June 1st came the welcome news of peace. Grant and ten men left for England next day to represent us at the Coronation. The companies on the line rooted up their entanglements with rather more keenness than they had displayed in planting them, and trooped into Standerton. By the end of the month the battalion was once more all together. General Clements came up and said good-bye to us on parade before leaving to take up his command at Pretoria, and Talbot also

made us an excellent speech, summing up our history during the war. Brigadier-General Burn-Murdoch took over command of the station from General Clements.

On June 13th, Alexander joined from the 2nd Battalion.

On July 2nd, the Garrison Coronation Sports were held. Several Riflemen competed, and Rifleman Thomas distinguished himself by winning all the long-distance races.

On July 3rd, we entertained the station at a Gymkhama, which was a great success, all the more so as Bell won the wand-bending race and Buller the steeplechase for horses. A race for waggon-teams led and driven by officers caused the spectators much joy in the intervals of dodging the whip-lashes. It was won by Powell and Pitt-Taylor.

The following week saw the Standerton Polo Tournament, at which Jenkins, Bell, Boden, and Brand represented us. After drawing a bye in the first round and beating the Durhams by six goals and five subsidiaries to two subsidiaries in the second, we defeated the Devons in the final by the handsome margin of sixteen goals to *nil*, winning a nice little silver cup presented by General Clements.

Green-Wilkinson joined us at the beginning of the month, and after making a highly ornamental second-in-command for a week or two betook himself to England on the 18th with Powell and the first batch of 100 Reservists.

Fired by their success, our polo team dashed down to Durban just in time to take part in the Durban Polo Tournament. The scratching of the Dargle Road team gave them a bye in the first ties. In the second they defeated the Carabiniers, and were thus left in for the

final against the 18th Hussars. Beyond the bare fact of their practice games, the doings of the team while at Durban are "wrop in mistry." It is only known that Jenkins employed himself chiefly in paddling on the beach with a spade and pail.

Wet weather prevented the final being played at Durban, so as both teams were quartered at Standerton it was decided to play it off there on August 1st. The result was a win for the 18th Hussars by four goals and eight subsidiaries to three goals and one subsidiary. Considering the marked superiority of the winners' ponies, this result is very creditable to our team. It was a fast game throughout, and all played extremely well, especially Boden. The score shows which side did the more accurate shooting.

About the same time a company football tournament took place, giving some close matches and smart play, all the companies having played a lot while on the line. In the final match "B" and "C" companies tied, and another quarter of an hour each way failed to produce a score. Another day's play resulted in another tie, once more necessitating an additional quarter of an hour each way. This time "C" company just managed to secure another goal, and won the tournament. It was one of the best and closest company matches we have ever seen.

During July and August we sent home all our reservists by a hundred at a time, losing in rapid succession Talbot, Alexander, Dick-Cunningham, Kennard, and Westcar.

The Colonel rejoined us on August 6th from sick-leave to England.

On August 9th the whole garrison paraded for a Coronation Service in the Market Square, ending with

a march-past, "furious joy," and three cheers for the King.

Buller went home in July on four months' leave, and Jenkins and Boden, on August 19th, were equally fortunate.

During September, our strength was gradually made up by the return of all the men who had been attracted to various Mounted Infantry battalions.

On September 21st, we were deeply shocked to hear of the death of poor Vernon, from a polo accident at Pretoria. Though not belonging to the Battalion, we had seen a good deal of him since we had been out, and have to mourn, with hundreds of others, one of the most sporting, cheeriest and kindest-hearted fellows that ever lived.

October brought the welcome order for home, and on the 6th, we embarked on s.s. *Orissa*, arriving at Portsmouth after an uneventful voyage on the 29th. A gracious telegram of welcome from His Majesty the King, greeted us on arrival ; also one from the Duke of Connaught, who was unable to meet us in person, and several others. Among the old Riflemen who very kindly came to meet us at Southampton, were Lord A. G. Russell, Colonel Dugdale, Colonels H. and W. Lindsay, and others. We were disappointed not to see more there, but an unfortunate delay of twenty-four hours in the arrival of our ship no doubt considerably upset their plans. We entrained at once for Portsmouth, where some more familiar faces awaited us, including those of Colonel Hillyard, Colonel Sackville, and Colonel Mends. On the night of our arrival, we were hospitably entertained by Colonel Fergusson and the officers of the Provisional Battalion, who had been keeping the barracks warm for us. Colonel Fergusson

put us all to the blush by his laudatory remarks on our achievements when he proposed our health.

We are all very glad to get home, but as nearly all the Battalion are still on furlough, and most of the officers on leave, we have nothing exciting to record since our return.

Yours ever,

1 B. R. B.

2ND BATTALION.

THE CITADEL, CAIRO.

October, 1902.

DEAR MR. EDITOR,

The last letter we wrote to you left us at Middelburg, Transvaal, and this one only just misses finding us in the same place. We are at this moment on the steamship *Malta* on our way from Durban to Egypt.

In November, 1901, when we wrote to you last, the Battalion was holding a section of the railway at Middelburg. It was not a cheerful life, and meant a pretty dull round of blockhouse visiting, our only excitement being almost nightly battles, sometimes with the enemy, but more often with stray mules or cattle who ran up against our wire entanglement. The Companies were distributed as follows: "A" Company, under Harington and Coke, at Klein Oliphants, about four miles east of Middelburg; "C," "D," "E," and "H," on the Middelburg section of the railway, or in the defences of that city; "F" at Uitkyk Station, under Markham; and "G" and "B" at Groot Oliphants Station, about thirteen miles west of Middelburg. This last was a separate section of the line, and was commanded in turn by Lowndes, Alexander, and Stephens.

Christmas passed very quietly, as festivities were forbidden. In spite of this the Boers scored their usual Christmas success, though not in our part of the world.

About this time a Mounted Corps was formed in

Middelburg, consisting mostly of gunners, and usually under command of Colonel Bell-Irving, R.A. Their efforts were directed towards catching the local burgher when he was not in excessive numbers, and by dint of plenty of night marching they were fairly successful. Anyone who could get a horse was invited, and there was immense competition amongst our Riflemen to join the hunt, and on some occasions we mustered quite a respectable party of R. B's.

Owing to this the Boers began to get scarcer round Middelburg, and we were able to get a little way out with safety. A bobbery pack was raised, and they had some quite good hunts after small buck, but their doings are recorded elsewhere. Alexander and Wilson were our shining lights at this game, but they hunted at such horribly early hours in the morning that many of us were put off.

Nicol came to us in December as second in command instead of Cockburn. Also about this time Fortescue was given a column in the Eastern Transvaal, and we sent him Blacker as aide-de-camp. Gough, who was really District Commissioner of Lydenburg, was doing Chief Staff Officer to Colonel Park, and was in that position when Park's columns bagged over two hundred burghers on the Bothasberg, about twenty miles north of Middelburg.

In April there was a big "drive" from the Standerton line to the Delagoa Bay line west of the Oliphant River by columns under General Bruce Hamilton, and the Battalion sent three Companies to strengthen the line at Balmoral. Nothing came of it, but we saw our friends in the 13th Mounted Infantry, who formed part of the "drivers." From this time till the end of the war we were very quiet, as the movements of columns and the

efforts of our own "Middelburg commando" had made the Boers keep their distance from our part of the line. As we became able to get a little further from the line we got some excellent shooting, and the bag from Oliphants River station alone between May 1st and July 20th was 49 snipe, 217 partridges, 21 ducks, 19 korhaan, 9 geese, and 12 buck, besides "various," which made a total of 365 head. An invitation to dine and sleep and shoot at Oliphants River was keenly sought after by the Headquarters' party. The Uitkyk detachment also did nearly as well.

On June 1st Peace was declared. Although very few people liked to say so, most of us felt sure that it would come. Of course we had not seen the Cape Colony, but there was no doubt that in our part of the Transvaal the war was over and the Boers were finished with. The pity was that we couldn't have made peace in the Transvaal and Orange River Colony and taken the whole army into Cape Colony and hammered the rebel Cape Dutch.

On June 2nd a party of ten men left with Davies to attend the Coronation.

On June 6th we sent a party of forty men under Stephens to Pretoria for the Peace Thanksgiving Service. It was a fine show, but we were so badly done by the authorities, who camped us miles from our parade-ground and made us route-march all day, that the men came back after three days of it, saying, "If this is Peace, give us sanguinary War."

Our next employment was rolling up the barbed wire which we had put up at such expense and trouble along our section of the line. It was a tiresome job, and one difficult to raise any enthusiasm about.

After peace was declared we got to work on the new

Drill Book and learnt to stand at ease with our legs wide apart, and various other accomplishments, which will no doubt cause us to win the next great war. By the beginning of August all the detachments had been withdrawn, and the Battalion concentrated at Middelburg, and the Reservists began to go home; Alan Paley, who belonged to the 3rd Battalion, took the first lot, and John Harington the second. This finished our 150, which was all we had, and left us very strong indeed compared to most regiments.

On September 5th the Battalion left Middelburg for Pietermaritzburg to await embarkation for Egypt, where we had been rather unexpectedly ordered to go. Just before we left the Colonel got the offer of the command at Mauritius, with the rank of Brigadier-General, which he accepted.

We went to Maritzburg quite expecting to stay there a couple of months, but, to our surprise, the day after we got there we received orders to embark in the *Malta*, which had already left Cape Town for Durban. The Colonel was ordered to hand over command and go straight to Mauritius, so Fortescue came from Pretoria to take us to Egypt. We eventually sailed on September 26th. Just before we sailed we received the sad news of poor Vernon's death at polo. We have not yet heard how it happened, but we have lost the best of good fellows and about the most promising officer in the regiment, and it does seem particularly cruel that he should be killed in a game after escaping the dangers of the whole war.

After a first-rate voyage in a most comfortable ship we reached Suez on October 13th, disembarked at once and trained to Cairo. There we took over the Citadel barracks, and our well-known lady-killer at once com-

menced to institute inquiries respecting the possibilities of Cairo society. This we have from a reliable outside source.

Stephens, Salmon, and Blacker went on in the *Malta*, Stephens and Blacker to join the Depôt, and Salmon because he didn't belong to the Battalion.

This brings us up to date and leaves us in excellent health and spirits and looking forward to a good time in Cairo, which will be a great change from our last four years' experiences. Love to you and all brother Riflemen from

2 B.R.B.

3RD BATTALION.

MEERUT.

November, 1902.

DEAR EDITOR,

After the excitement of the Bengal Punjaub Rifle Association meeting was over, Colonel Kenyon-Slaney departed for South Africa. Our regrets were many, and he left us with the very best of all good wishes from every Rifleman in the Battalion. About the same time, Paley and Shawe went away on a year's leave to England. However, our numbers were swelled by the return of "Ronnie" MacLachlan, and also by the arrival of Prittie, Ovey, and de Moleyns with a draft of 100 men. We were all delighted to find that Ronnie's knee was so much better, although he is even now liable to sudden collapses, as for example when a "regrettable incident" occurs in the Orderly Room, and he rises with too much vigour, and in so doing strikes his leg against the table, and then—out goes the knee.

Early in January half the Battalion under Couper left for our yearly vacation of barracks, our destination being a small village called Badarpur near Delhi. This gave our inimitable John Cowell the opportunity of his life, and he spent all his time in signalling to the camp from Delhi fort, and then galloping (?) to us on "Falto" to discover whether the message had reached us correctly. "Falto" it must be explained, is an animal, the nearest approach to which we find in the pictures and account of the famous creature ridden by Don Quixote.

We devoted our time at Badarpur to field-firing and performing intricate manœuvres on field-days with the 15th Hussars. However, in our spare moments we had shooting literally at our tent doors, and in the four weeks we compiled a total of 700 head, chiefly partridges and hares. The men also supplied their own cook-houses with game, chiefly with what they are pleased to term "live" hares, secured through the agency of the Company dogs and long sticks.

As soon as we got back to quarters in Meerut the polo tournaments came off, but unfortunately our original team was so broken up that in spite of the heroic endeavours of Sturgis (who came from his Mounted Infantry course at Fategarh especially for the game) and Matthew Bell, we were defeated by the "Queens," who finally won the Infantry Cup. Just before this, MacLachlan and Couper caught Harry Kinloch on his way up to Pindi, and took him out into the Kadir, securing 325 duck in eight days. We all regret to learn that the latter has had to go home from ill-health, but hope to hear better news of him soon.

In February, Ovey, who has been indefatigable in marshalling a football team, took them up to Umballa to play for the Bengal Punjab Football Cup there, but in spite of all the efforts of Prittie and Ovey, we fell victims to our old opponents the "Somersets." However, we had a good try for the Viceroy's Durbar Cup in October, defeating the 15th Hussars in the first round, and tying with the Garrison Gunners from Rurki on the first game, but unfortunately they proved too strong for us the second meeting.

In March, Lieutenant-Colonel Cockburn came out from England to take over command of the Battalion, leaving us shortly afterwards for two months' leave at

Simla. Somerville also went away about the same time to Kashmir, where he managed to shoot one ibex, one sambur, two black bears, and one red bear, in his six weeks' outing.

About this time, our Sergeant-Major, Sherman, was promoted Quarter-Master of the 6th Militia Battalion at Mullingar. Although we all vied with one another in congratulating him on his promotion, yet he is a great loss to the Battalion, as he was unrivalled in organising and superintending Sports and Dramatic Entertainments. As regards the former, they have taken place regularly once a month this year, but have been rather below the average of preceding years; as although Sherman was sufficiently ingenious at inventing some novel form of contest on each occasion, yet there are very few men except Corporal Kearney and some of the latest drafts who are capable of facing the (to them) appalling strain of a one mile race.

In April we heard from China the sad news of Colour-Sergeant English's death. This was a great blow to the Battalion, as we had hoped he would have come back to us as Sergeant-Major.

Both the summer detachments had by now left us, and we had fairly settled down for the hot weather, when Meade-Waldo unluckily managed to somehow or other catch enteric fever, and after going through a very unpleasant six weeks in the hospital here, he departed on six months' leave. The Kailana detachment had a most exciting time, as Parker kept them either hanging over the edge of bottomless abysses, or else doubling up and down the steepest part of the Khud side, and so they have returned to us stronger but much thinner from their violent exercise. The Delhi party have been amusing themselves by going through courses of big

gun drill; but whatever else they have been doing they have, we are glad to say, kept far better as regards health than previous detachments. This was mainly due to the keenness they all displayed with regard to hockey, and our team there remained invincible to the end. The detachment is, strange to relate, to be temporarily discontinued in October, and so then, for the first time for many years, we shall have the whole Battalion together at Meerut.

In the middle of the hot weather, Couper, "Snipe" Henniker, and Wollaston, the latter invalided, all sailed home, and consequently we are very short-handed until they return in December, or until Pat Cox and some of the second lieutenants recently gazetted to us can no longer evade coming out here.

However, of those who remained here, Buller and Sergeants Denton and Cleverley distinguished themselves at Pachmari, the latter two especially, Denton by coming out first, and Cleverley second, in the shooting; and at Kasauli, Spencer upheld the credit of the Battalion by passing in and out first of his class.

Dawson came to us in June, and after a far too brief stay, he was ordered, on promotion, to return once more to South Africa. However, we were lucky enough to secure his services in putting a Mounted Infantry class through during his short visit. Unfortunately he sailed from Bombay just after his Battalion had left South Africa for Cairo, and so he is now ploughing the seas and completing his annual ten thousand miles of navigation, the record being unbroken for every year since he joined.

In July, Matthew Bell had a fall at polo, spraining his ankle, and was confined to his bungalow for seven weeks in consequence. We were indeed sorry to see the

telegram in the paper, the other day, announcing the sad death of Vernon at the same game in Pretoria.

We are all now in the throes of preparing for the manœuvres and the Durbar, and endeavouring to induce Staff Officers and other Babus, to permit engine-drivers, telegraphists, and others of the hundreds of stray Riflemen who are scattered over the country, to have *for once* a momentary glimpse of their Battalion.

We were all delighted to hear that our Colonel-in-Chief is coming out for the Durbar, and hope to see him at Meerut. However, an account of all doings and misdoings there will be sent to you in due course.

With love to all Riflemen,

Yours ever,

3 B.R.B.

4TH BATTALION.

BLOEMFONTEIN,

ORANGE RIVER COLONY.

December, 1902.

DEAR EDITOR,

We finished off our letter to you last year on board the *Orient*, at St. Vincent.

On Christmas Day, 1901, we had a tug of war, officers against the Battalion, which the officers won, and in the evening there was a concert, at which the Band, under Sergeant Guest, did yeoman service.

Through the instrumentality of Thornton numerous boxing competitions were got up, which managed to pass away a good deal of time, and afforded a great deal of amusement.

We arrived at Cape Town on January 4th, and disembarked on the following day, Sunday. Our destination, we learnt, was to be Kroonstad.

The left half-battalion under Wilson was the first to start, and after an uneventful journey reached Kroonstad on January 9th.

The right half-battalion under Colonel Pemberton was not quite so fortunate, as they were turned out of the train somewhere in the region of Hanover Road to resist a reported attack, which rumour puts down to a sentry, who reported a party of officers out shooting as Boers; however, the 3rd Battalion of the Grenadiers

showed the right half-battalion every hospitality, and it arrived at Kroonstad on January 12th full of blood.

We were not allowed to remain long together, as on the following day Petre sallied forth with four companies to take up quarters on the Kroonstad-Lindley blockhouse line, while the other four companies remained to garrison part of the defences of Kroonstad.

Colonel Pemberton became Commandant at Kroonstad, with Thornton as his Station Staff Officer. Early in February we said goodbye to Colonel Pemberton, who left us to go to Pretoria to tackle the intricacies of law.

Lieut.-Colonel Leslie arrived at the beginning of February from India, and almost at the same time the Headquarters of the Battalion were shifted from Kroonstad to Dornkop, and all our companies, with the exception of Knox's, were taken out on the blockhouse line; but he was not left long in peace, and proceeded shortly to Dornkloof, a quarter which he had to evacuate and reoccupy with the same precision as distinguished our manœuvres as regards Lindley.

We were all very proud to welcome, as our new Quarter-Master Sergeant, Colour-Sergeant Worthing, who had done so well out here with the Mounted Infantry. We must now congratulate him on his marriage, and more especially do we do so as Mrs. Worthing is the daughter of Sergeant Grandy, who for so many years looked after the Officers' Mess with such care, and with such excellent results.

Our time on the blockhouse line was bound to be somewhat monotonous and tedious; and though it was varied by fairly frequent sniping at night, the novelty soon began to wear off and the erection of a barbed wire fence of wonderful proportions could hardly be termed an exciting task; still, the Battalion can flatter

itself that its line of defence was acknowledged to be one of the best in South Africa, even though it was affirmed that the Battalion had permitted the ubiquitous De Wet to pass through our line, a fact which the gentleman in question, after Peace was declared, denied, and informed us that, on the date in question, he was at least 70 miles south of our line !

So much for the accuracy of some "Intelligence" Reports.

More than one drive terminated either against or close to our line, but unfortunately we gained very little excitement from them, the wily Boer not coming anywhere near us.

Sergeant White and his myrmidons built the officers a palatial mess house at Dornkop, and various other smaller houses to shelter Duff's mighty stores, and Sergeant Nash's little knicknacks.

If one did not learn a great deal that was particularly interesting on the blockhouse line, one at all events acquired the art of becoming a first-class thief : without this art one cannot exist in South Africa.

June 1st brought us the news of Peace, and almost directly afterwards we were ordered to send off a party to attend the Coronation festivities at home. Wilson went in charge of our little lot, and they sailed on the *Barbarian*.

Hardly had this party left us when we got orders to move into Kroonstad, Lieut.-Colonel Leslie taking over the duties of Commandant from Wilson.

We soon found ourselves established again in our old quarters on Gun Hill, and, greatly assisted by the Pioneers under Sergeant White, made ourselves very comfortable. We forgot to mention that before leaving the blockhouse line the authorities kindly requested us to

roll up all our wire fencing, a task we could not relish, considering all the pains which we had spent upon making our fence impassable.

We spent about three weeks at Kroonstad, and then we received orders to proceed by march route to Bloemfontein, so off we started on July 1st, and after a pleasant march in pleasant weather arrived at Glen, and were then told the authorities had no use for us in Bloemfontein, and we were requested to retrace our steps to Karree, where we established ourselves.

We determined to play as many games as possible, and so, mainly through the instrumentality of Bernard, managed to get an excellent football and hockey ground ; an account of the former game will be found elsewhere.

Hockey certainly was most popular, and it was wonderful how active and nimble even the old gentlemen became, and nobody cared a rap however hard he was whacked on the legs.

We started a polo ground, and we hope that the younger members have benefited a good deal from George Morris's coaching. The latter has been indefatigable since he has been with us, running the sports on the Regimental Birthday, which turned out an unqualified success, and it is reported that shortly he will be as good at ping-pong as he is at acrostics.

Shooting has been really a great source of amusement, and, thanks to the able management of Knox, we succeeded in getting over 600 head during our stay at Karree. Knox's chief supporters were the Colonel, Napier, Foljambe, Pigot, Buxton, and Ripley.

The Regimental Dinner at Pretoria on August 25th was an enormous success, and all Riflemen owe a great debt of gratitude to General Lyttelton for starting the idea, and also for his hospitality.

In addition to G. H. Morris we were delighted to welcome Jock Stuart, Oldfield, Crichton, and Cox back again, even though it was in some cases only for a short time.

The band, under Sergeant Guest, continues its victorious career, and while we were at Kroonstad was in great request; however, we are glad that we now have an opportunity of hearing it ourselves.

We sent our Reservists home under Pinney, while we were on the march from Kroonstad, and everyone was much upset to hear that their train was run into at Karree, and that three of them were badly hurt, but we all trust that the latter will soon be all right, and that they will be able to return to their homes none the worse for what might have been a very serious accident.

Crichton started a recruit's course in September, a most excellent range having been built by Serjeant White and his pioneers at Karree. Crichton must have had a most arduous task, as he had the luck to have to put through six most turbulent young officers.

Golf was started with great vigour, and though none of us are very good we all determined we must become professors at the game, even at the cost of broken clubs and Irish Parliamentary language.

At the end of September we received one of the worst possible bits of news, namely, that Vernon had been killed at polo at Pretoria.

It came as a terrible shock to us all, for several of us had only seen him a short time before full of health and fun at the Regimental Dinner.

The Battalion sent an escort of 100 men and the band, under Foljambe, Cox, Oldfield, Burrowes, and Duff for the funeral; and sorrowful as was the duty imposed on the party, everyone was glad that it was

possible to arrange so that only Riflemen should bear one who had been so universally beloved and respected in the regiment to his last resting-place.

It is no exaggeration to say that the regiment has sustained a very serious loss. Vernon was a Rifleman among Riflemen, and always the keenest about all outdoor sports and games.

We deeply feel for his people in their great affliction ; his brother officers will always remember him as the best and kindest of friends.

Early in October we received orders to move into Bloemfontein, and arrived there after two days' march, stopping at Glen Lyon Farm the first night, where the owner entertained officers and men most hospitably with fresh butter and milk.

We are now very comfortably settled, and much as we liked Karree, it cannot be denied that Bloemfontein gives more scope to the men to enjoy themselves.

We have built two tin houses for the officers, and the men have got marquees to dine in, so, all things considered, no one has much to grouse at.

There is one disadvantage, and that is the same all over South Africa, namely, the excessive amount of air which is bestowed on its sandy surface.

We hear, or hope, or think we are going to be at home early in 1903, and with this we will close our letter, at the same time wishing all Riflemen in all parts of the world the best of luck for 1903.

Believe me,
Yours ever,

4 B.R.B.

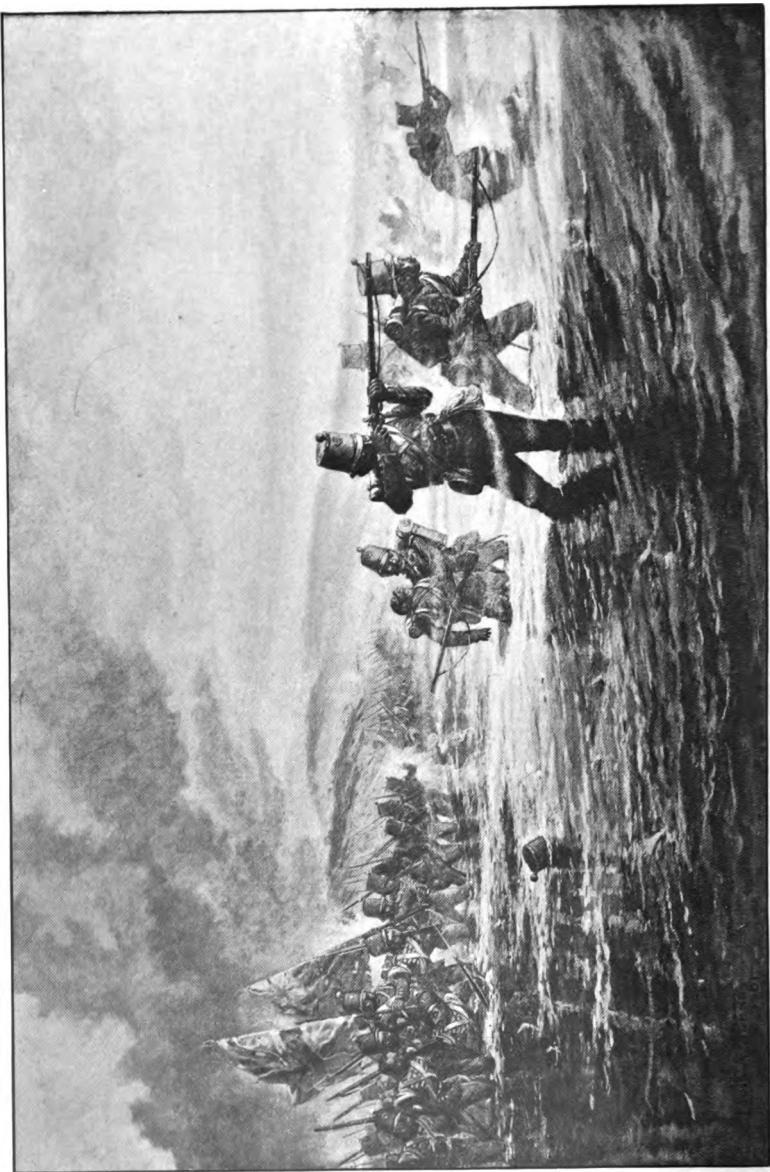
FIELD-MARSHAL H.R.H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT, COLONEL-IN-CHIEF, IN EGYPT.

As is well known, our Colonel-in-Chief accompanied by the Duchess of Connaught paid a visit to Egypt on his way to the Delhi Durbar; the following account of his visit to Cairo is taken from the *Egyptian Gazette* of December 8th, 1902:—

“Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught left Abdeen Palace at 10.30 a.m. yesterday and drove in one of the Khedivial carriages to the Citadel. His Royal Highness was dressed in the uniform of the Rifle Brigade, of which, as is well known, he is the Colonel-in-Chief, and in the Battalions of which he takes an immense pride. The Royal party, accompanied by their suite, were received by Colonel Wilson and the Battalion, which was drawn up in the square opposite the officers’ mess, with Royal honours. His Royal Highness then inspected the Battalion, after which he took command and marched at the head of the regiment to the chapel, where divine service was read by Army Chaplain Hanson. At the chapel Major-General the Honble. Sir R. Talbot and his Staff were waiting, and entered the chapel with the Royal party.

“After the service, which was very simple, and, like all garrison services, very impressive, the Royal party, accompanied by the General and the Staff, paid a visit to the Mohamed Aly Mosque. In the meantime the Rifle Brigade Battalion marched back to the barrack square and formed up in quarter column in front of the officers’ mess. At about 12.30 p.m. His Royal Highness returned to the parade-ground, and the Battalion was called to attention.

“ His Royal Highness then addressed the Battalion in a few well-chosen words, in which he said that it was with the greatest satisfaction he had heard of the splendid way in which the Battalion had conducted itself during the war in South Africa. At Wagon Hill and Bergendal it had fully maintained the ancient traditions of the regiment. Not only the 2nd Battalion, but the 1st and 4th Battalions, during the latter's short period of service towards the end of the war, had vied with each other in showing their devotion to their King and country. In referring to the losses the Battalion had suffered, His Royal Highness said he was sure they would live in the memory of their comrades for a long time to come as having given their lives in a good cause. His Royal Highness said he was especially pleased to be able to present the medals the Officers and Riflemen had so well earned, and further wished to express his pleasure in noticing the smart appearance of all ranks on parade. He had been especially struck and gratified by the smart turn-out of the Guard of Honour furnished by 100 men of the Battalion on his arrival on Saturday, and Colonel Wilson was to be congratulated on taking over the command of such a fine body of men. In conclusion His Royal Highness said that it was so near Christmas time that he would wish them all a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.”



(Copyright)

"FORDING THE ALMA."

THE 2ND BATTALION RIFLE BRIGADE PREPARING THE WAY.
(From a painting by Joris H. Jahn.)

“FORDING THE ALMA”

THE picture with the above title is a painting, and a photograph of a painting by Mr. Louis Wain, of 1, Pleasant Street, Blackpool, Lancashire.

We chanced to hear of this picture by "Wain", and so wrote to the artist, who kindly sent us the following particulars:—

“FORDING THE ALMA, SEPTEMBER 1854, 1855.”

“AN oil painting, size 3 feet by 2 feet, 6 inches, in an Exhibition frame, and represents the Rifle Brigade, opening the way for the Redcoats, who are advancing with colours flying. The price for the painting complete is 25 guineas.”

The picture is of considerable historical interest to the Regiment and hence has been (3 prints) one of the articles reproduced for the Chapter.



Chap. 11.

FEEDING THE ANIMALS

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“FORDING THE ALMA.”

THE picture with the above title is reproduced from a photograph of a painting by Mr. Louis A. Johns, of 1, Pleasant Street, Blackpool, Lancashire.

We chanced to hear of this picture in May last, and so wrote to the artist, who kindly sent us the following particulars:—

“FORDING THE ALMA, SEPTEMBER 20TH, 1854.”

“AN oil painting, size 3 feet by 2 feet, framed in an Exhibition frame, and represents the Rifle Brigade preparing the way for the Redcoats, who are advancing with Colours flying. The price for the painting complete is 25 guineas.”

The picture is of considerable interest to the Regiment and hence has been (by permission of the artist) reproduced for the CHRONICLE.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

POLO.

3RD BATTALION.

OWING to the absence of some members of last year's team the standard of the Battalion has fallen below that of former years.

Early in the season, thanks to the kindness of the Gunners, we were enabled to play a few Regimental games on their ground, which were amusing both to spectators and players, and gave us a chance of picking out a team.

Our first experience of Tournament Polo was when we met the 3rd Bengal Cavalry in a Station Tournament in October, in which unfortunately we were beaten. The Battalion was represented by Meade-Waldo 1, Sturgis 2, Alan Paley 3, Rickman 4.

Our thoughts were next turned to the Infantry Tournament, which was fixed for the end of February. Alan Paley, who was at home on leave, was a serious loss, and we were also short of practice in playing together; this we could not get as Sturgis, who was playing 3, was away at a Mounted Infantry Course at Fategarh, and was only able to come into Meerut for the two days of the Tournament.

Only three teams entered, viz., The Queen's, 60th, and ourselves; and in the first tie we met our old friends the Queen's, the 60th drawing a bye.

The game was divided into six chukkers of five minutes each.

During the first ten minutes of the game the play was slow and even, and chiefly in the centre of the ground. In the second ten minutes we went to pieces, and the Queen's, who were no doubt our superiors, succeeded in keeping the ball in our half, and before the end of the chukker had scored 2 goals. During the last two chukkers we had if anything the best of the game owing to our ponies being fitter than theirs, but we were eventually beaten by 2 goals and 1 subsidiary to 1 subsidiary.

Our team was considerably altered, not only as regards players, but in the order. Buller played 1, Matthew Bell came in at 2, Sturgis went from 2 back to 3, and Rickman remained back as before.

In the final of the Tournament the Queen's galloped round the 60th, who, having just arrived from Africa, had not had sufficient time to practice or collect good ponies.

The Inter-Regimental Tournament was played immediately after the Infantry.

The teams were 15th Hussars, 4th Dragoon Guards, and Central India Horse. In the first tie the 15th beat the Central India Horse by 7 goals and 5 subsidiaries to 1 subsidiary, and in the final the 15th beat the 4th Dragoon Guards by 5 goals to 5 subsidiaries.

The last Tournament of the season was the Championship, played at Meerut on the 17th, 19th, and 21st of March.

In the first tie the Jodpore Durbar beat the 15th Hussars by 4 goals and 5 subsidiaries to 2 goals and 5 subsidiaries; in the second the Ulwar State beat the C. I. H. by 4 goals to 1.

The final resulted in a walk over for the Ulwar State, who beat Jodpore by 13 goals to 3. Throughout the

game Ulwar was conspicuous for its brilliant hitting and shooting at goal.

The end of the Tournaments brought the hot weather, and those of us who remained in the plains settled down again to Station Polo three times a week.

During one of these games, early in June, Matthew Bell was unfortunate enough to take a toss, and in doing so gave his ankle a nasty sprain, which kept him laid up for several weeks, as you will read in the Battalion letter, but he is now playing in his old form.

Alan Paley and Shawe should be with us again shortly, and although we shall all be on manœuvres till the end of the year, and so not have much chance of practising our combination, we ought later on to have a lot of good games, as we hope to meet many old friends at the Delhi Durbar, Inter-Regimental, and Infantry Tournaments.

ATHLETICS.

3RD BATTALION.

At the Meerut District Assault-at-Arms, held on the 18th and 20th March, 1902, the following prizes were won by the Battalion.

FIRSTS.

Gymnastics (Open).—Corporal C. McCarthy.

Bayonet v. Bayonet.—Acting-Sergeant J. Staines.

Sword v. Bayonet.—Rifleman J. Ready.

Best-man-at-Arms (Infantry).—Silver Medal, Acting-Sergeant J. Staines.

SECONDS.

Gymnastics (Open).—Acting-Sergeant J. Staines.

Bayonet v. Bayonet.—Corporal C. McCarthy.

Sword v. Bayonet.—Acting-Sergeant J. Staines.

TEAMS.

*Bayonet v. Bayonet (Teams of Six).—First, "B" Company.
Second, "F" Company. (Rifle Brigade only Corps Competing).
Tug-of-War. Second.—"C" and "H" Companies.*

The result of the Oudh District Assault-at-Arms, as far as the 3rd Battalion is concerned, may be regarded with satisfaction.

The following were the prizes won by our representatives:—

FIRSTS.

Sword Mounted v. Bayonet.—Acting Corporal T. Walker.

SECONDS.

Bayonet v. Bayonet.—Acting-Corporal T. Walker.

THIRDS.

Gymnastics (Open).—Acting-Corporal A. Goode.

BATTALION SPORTS.

The sixth annual competition for the Battalion Athletic Challenge Shield, presented by Colonel the Hon. M. Curzon, took place on the Garrison Parade Ground, Meerut, on March 1st, 1902.

The following is the list of events and winners:—

1. THROWING THE CRICKET BALL.

2. LONG JUMP.

Rifleman B. Tattersall, "H" Company (15 feet 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches).	...	1
Acting-Corporal R. Wood, "F" Company (15 feet 10 inches).	...	2
Rifleman E. Calvert, "A" Company (15 feet 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches).	...	3

3. 100 YARDS RACE.

Rifleman T. Clements, "F" Company	...	1
	(11½ seconds).	
Rifleman W. Armstrong, "C" Company	...	2
Rifleman F. Murray, "G" Company	...	3

Owing to a doubt as to the actual places taken by the final runners, it was decided to run the race again. Rifleman Armstrong refusing to run again, the winner was adjudged to be Rifleman Clements, who received 6 points. The remaining points were not given.

4. HURDLE RACE.

Acting-Sergeant J. Staines, "D" Company	...	1
	(21½ seconds).	
Rifleman W. Lowe, "B" Company	...	2
Rifleman A. Grinham, "B" Company	...	3

5. HALF-MILE RACE.

Rifleman W. Beard, "D" Company	...	1
	(2 minutes 19½ seconds).	
Rifleman W. Ireland, "F" Company	...	2
Rifleman N. Court, "G" Company	...	3

6. ONE MILE RACE.

Rifleman H. Veneer, "H" Company	...	1
	(5 minutes 4½ seconds).	
Acting-Corporal H. Chapman, "D" Company	...	2
Rifleman E. Payne, "F" Company	...	3

7. QUARTER-MILE RACE.

Acting-Corporal P. Kearney, "F" Company	...	1
	(54½ seconds).	
Rifleman C. Paul, "G" Company	...	2
Rifleman G. Thorne, "F" Company	...	3

8. DRILL ORDER RACE, 300 yards.

Bugler G. Mitten, "E" Company	...	1
	(34 seconds).	
Acting-Corporal A. Yarwood, "G" Company	...	2
Rifleman E. Prime, "H" Company	...	3

9. TUG-OF-WAR (FINAL).

"C" Company beat "B" Company
(10 minutes 35 seconds).

RECAPITULATION OF POINTS.

Company	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Total.				
Band	..	—	..	—	..	4	..	—	..	4	..	..	8
“A”	..	—	..	2	..	—	..	—	..	—	..	..	2
“B”	..	—	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	
“C”	..	2	..	—	..	—	..	—	..	..	..	..	6
“D”	..	4	..	—	..	6	..	6	..	4	..	..	20
“E”	..	6	..	—	..	—	..	4	..	..	..	..	12
“F”	..	—	..	4	..	6	..	4	..	2	..	..	24
“G”	..	—	..	—	..	—	..	2	..	—	..	..	6
“H”	..	—	..	6	..	—	..	—	..	6	..	..	8
Total	..	12	..	12	..	6	..	12	..	12	..	12	..	100

“F” Company obtaining the greatest number of points, was declared the winner of the Shield, and carried it off amidst the acclamations of the spectators.

The officers and sergeants were “at home” to their friends, and the officers of the 15th King’s Hussars kindly lent the services of their band for the occasion.

A number of meetings of a mixed sporting character were got through during the summer, and the *pagal* events drew plenty of competitors generally, but it is a hard matter to get the men to feel interested in anything that requires exertion during the hot weather.

The most popular events were:—Lloyd - Lindsay teams of four, running 100 yards, and throwing at bottles on a stick.

Sack bumping, teams of five, competitors tied in sacks and jumping at each other. Tilting the bucket, and wheelbarrow racing. Pole pushing (reverse of tug-of-war) was a new diversion. It consisted of teams of four at either end of a pole trying to push each other out of a circle. The manœuvres of the team finding itself close on the edge of the circle caused a great deal of amusement.

Since the last annual Competition for Colonel Curzon’s Shield, handicap (flat) races have been introduced in our programmes of sports with a view to getting more competitors in purely athletic events, and also to

find out if possible what the better known runners of the Battalion could do. A fair amount of success has been obtained in this direction, but the handicapping Committee have not always given entire satisfaction; probably as time goes on and they begin to know competitors better, a happier result will ensue.

In the middle of June, a good programme of Aquatic Sports was carried out in the swimming bath. Competitors were numerous, and a large audience assembled to witness the show.

Walking the greasy pole caused a good deal of merriment, and it was a long time before anyone was fortunate enough to secure the alluring bag of rupees suspended at the end of the pole.

The *mussack* race had to be abandoned, as no competitor could sit astride the inflated skins more than a couple of seconds, although a good number tried in all sorts of styles.

Diving for plates thrown anywhere about the bath, brought a good number of competitors. Rifleman Howard bringing up five, secured first prize. Rifleman Ingleson and Acting-Corporal Hunter tied with four each, and had to dive again. Ingleson again secured four, and Acting-Corporal Hunter only two.

The Consolation Event (twenty eight-anna pieces scattered in the bath) caused a great splashing. The spectators and Committee having received a good drenching retired to change their garments.

4TH BATTALION.

A lively meeting was held at Karree, Orange River Colony, on August 25th, to commemorate the Regi-

mental Birthday. The programme was a varied one, as will be seen from the short description below.

The more legitimate events were won as follow :—

100 YARDS.

Corporal Bradshaw	...	...	...	...	1
Acting-Corporal Spencer	...	...	...	...	2

220 YARDS.

Acting-Corporal Williams	...	...	...	...	1
Corporal Bradshaw	...	...	...	...	2
Acting-Corporal Burton	...	...	...	...	3

440 YARDS.

Corporal Bradshaw	...	...	...	...	1
Rifleman Franklin	...	...	...	...	2
Acting-Corporal Boyce	...	...	...	...	3

HALF-MILE.

Acting-Corporal Williams	...	...	...	...	1
Corporal Bradshaw	...	...	...	...	2
Rifleman Ledwood	...	...	...	...	3

MILE RACE.

Acting-Corporal Williams	...	...	...	...	1
Rifleman Ledwood	...	...	...	...	2
Rifleman Strong	...	...	...	...	3

HIGH JUMP.

Rifleman Hughes	...	...	...	...	1
Corporal Bradshaw	...	...	...	...	2
Rifleman Hayward	...	...	...	...	3

LONG JUMP.

Acting-Corporal Burton	...	...	...	...	1
Acting-Corporal Cook	...	...	...	...	2
Rifleman Marriott	...	...	...	...	3

HURDLE RACE, 120 YARDS OVER 6 FLIGHTS.

Sergeant Croucher	...	...	...	...	1
Acting-Corporal Williams	...	...	...	...	2
Rifleman Lilburn	...	...	...	...	3

THROWING CRICKET BALL.

Acting-Corporal Symons	...	...	...	...	1
Rifleman Griffiths	...	...	...	...	2
Sergeant Newman	...	...	...	...	3

TUG-OF-WAR, COMPANY TEAMS, 10 a-side.

“D” Company	...	...	...	...	1
“F” Company	...	...	...	...	2

FIELD SERVICE RACE, 220 YARDS.

Rifleman Stipholpe	...	...	...	...	1
Rifleman Cooke	...	...	...	...	2
Rifleman Grover	...	...	...	...	3

SERGEANTS' RACE, 220 YARDS.

Sergeant Croucher	...	...	...	...	1
Sergeant Pryor	...	...	...	...	2
Bugle-Major Lee	...	...	...	...	3

CORPORALS' RACE, 440 YARDS HANDICAP.

Acting-Corporal Williams	...	...	...	...	1
Corporal Bradshaw	...	...	...	...	2
Acting-Corporal Potter	...	...	...	...	3

OBSTACLE RACE.

Rifleman Nichols	...	...	...	...	1
Acting-Corporal Burton	...	...	...	...	2
Sergeant Heaney	...	...	...	...	3

OLD SOLDIERS' (HAS BEENS) RACE, 220 YARDS HANDICAP.

Colour-Sergeant Jackson	...	...	...	...	1
Sergeant Croucher	...	...	...	...	2
Bugle-Major Lee	...	...	...	...	3

CONSOLATION RACE, 440 YARDS.

Rifleman Green	...	...	...	...	1
Rifleman Joyce	...	...	...	...	2
Rifleman Marriot	...	...	...	...	3

Unfortunately the local Benson's chronograph was out of working order, so that "times" were not registered; suffice it to say that, allowing for the unavoidable roughness of the track, and the blockhouse-like interiors of the competitors, the results were highly satisfactory.

The prize money went slightly differently to above results, as there was an excellent condition, that "no one will be allowed to gain more than two first and two second prizes, or one first and four seconds, or five second prizes."

Corporal Bradshaw, Acting-Corporal Williams and

Rifleman Ledwood are sufficiently well known as finished performers ; but an agreeable surprise was provided by Rifleman Hughes in the High Jump, who with a lollopping style, a narrow standard and shocking "take off," cleared 4ft. 11in., showing that with a little training and given fair conditions, he could be quite above the average.

The Tug-of-War was very keenly fought out, and, as it was an "all over" contest, and the final the best of three such pulls, the winners and runners-up have fair reason to be proud of themselves ; for in a case like this, where no team was properly trained, it became principally a mere matter of "sticking to it," and anyone who has pulled on a rope for more than a minute knows what that means.

The Obstacle Race was a great success, owing solely to the exertions of Sergeant White and his Pioneers, whose untiring and unselfish work was only equalled by their ingenuity. The first obstacle was the railway, with a wire fence on either side ; then over a bar and then under one ; then through sacks open at each end, some of which had apricot (!) jam smeared inside ; then through the most beautiful blockhouse-wire entanglement ; and lastly in between two large tarpaulins, the bottom one being sunk in the ground and holding some 2ft. of water. When it is considered that for a rush of men each obstacle has to be very firmly built, the course was a wonderful one to have been made, and positively out of *nothing*.

The lighter kinds of events were as follows, details of which may be of use to future honorary secretaries :—

SACK RACE, 50 YARDS ROUND A POLE AND BACK.

Rifleman Mapledoram	...	...	...	...	1
Rifleman Robson...	...	...	...	...	2
Rifleman Young ...	...	...	...	...	3

HOUP LÀ STAKES, FOR PAIRS, PICK-A-BACK.

Jockeys to light cigarette and mount with flag in hand, race 50 yards across a line, dismount ; jockey hands over cigarette and flag, becomes the horse, and the pair return with cigarette alight.

Rifleman White	...	...	...	...	1
Rifleman Ward	}				
Rifleman Smeal		...	...	...	2
Rifleman Franklin	}				
Rifleman Robson		...	...	...	3
Rifleman Rowe	}				

CORONATION STAKES, MULE RACE, 3 FURLONGS, IN COSTUME,
BARE-BACKED.

Rifleman Cox	...	...	...	...	1
Rifleman Hawkins	...	...	...	...	2
Rifleman Greenaway	...	...	...	...	3

BEST COSTUME IN SAME.

Sergeant Newman	...	...	...	...	1
Rifleman Johnson	...	...	...	...	2
Corporal Doyle					
Acting-Corporal Williams	}				3

Again was exemplified the wonderful ingenuity of men in general and Riflemen in particular. When you are twenty-one miles from a town, in the middle of the veld, to get yourself up as a Dutch woman, a Margate nigger, Ex-General C. de Wet, or a most complete circus clown, is possible only to the inventive mind of the British soldier.

MUSICIANS' MUDDLE, 220 YARDS.

Each to play on his own instrument the tune which will be given him at the post.

Bandsman Heathcote	...	...	...	...	1
Bandsman Mills	...	...	...	...	2
Bandsman Jarvis	...	...	...	...	3

This was quite funny ; but in future some distinct tune must be composed for the Big and Side drums ; the remainder had the names of the airs they were *supposed* to be playing, written on large pieces of paper hung round their necks.

THE FAISORLKUVRDWIJAM STAKES, POST ENTRIES.

For all who turn up with a plate and with their hands securely tied behind the back. More news at the start.

Rifleman Williams	...	...	...	...	1
Rifleman Nottage	...	...	...	...	2
Rifleman Luker	...	...	...	...	3

The main conditions of this event can be guessed from the E. T. Reed-ian method of spelling.

V.C. RACE.

For not more than 24 men, to be drawn, if necessary, by lot from the entries. The men as drawn will work in pairs, and between them will rescue a dummy over a course which will be pointed out to them.

Acting-Corporal Potter	}	...	...	...	1
Rifleman Jones	}	...	...	...	1
Rifleman Evans	}	...	...	...	2
Rifleman Drew	}	...	...	...	2
Rifleman Sheppard	}	...	...	...	3
Rifleman Davis	}	...	...	...	3

The obstacles consisted of the wire entanglement and the water jump of the obstacle race course with the top tarpaulin removed from the latter. The dummies were excellently made, life-size, but they were "rescued" rather like the early Christian martyrs were "rescued," by lions from the troubles of life.

Besides these events there was a "side show" called

TILTING-AT-THE-BUCKET.

For pairs riding pick-a-back; a "Tikki" a time; run on Pool principles, money divided up amongst successful pairs.

The hole in the hanging piece of wood was very small, the lance was very long, the ground was very wet, and better still the man on the top "regulating," made a "practical certainty" of it every time. There were seventy-four couples, however, who braved the watery element, amongst them being a pair of young officers who fell flat on their faces in the muddiest part directly

underneath the bucket ; and who, with the two excellent clowns (Buglers Ford and Marks), provided indisputably the most comic effects of a cheery day.

Rifleman Deakin, who, as readers of the CHRONICLE may remember, ran so well in Ireland when with the Battalion, went to Pretoria with Colonel Pemberton in February, rejoining the Battalion in November. His most notable performance during this period was winning the mile at the Pretoria International Cyclists' Association, from scratch, in 4 mins. 31 secs.—a South African record. He also beat the previous Pretoria records for the mile and half mile, and brought a small van load of prizes with him when he returned, the result of his running performances during the nine months he was away from the Battalion.

[A portrait of Rifleman Deakin it may be mentioned appeared in our last issue, that for 1901.—Ed.].

INTER-COMPANY CROSS-COUNTRY RUN, 4TH BATTALION.

The above was run off at Karree Siding, O. R. Colony, on October 10th.

The course was about five miles and lay over some pretty rough ground, including a high kopje. Each team consisted of ten Riflemen, N.C.O's being excluded ; each team selected its own leader, and trained themselves. Companies were allowed to enter as many teams as they liked ; nine teams came to the post, every company entering one team ; except Captain H. Meysey-Thompson's company, who entered two teams.

“ D ” or Captain H. Meysey-Thompson's Company (1st team) won with 174 points.

“ G ” or Captain Hon. C. Napier's Company were second with 289 points.

“ H ” or Captain Hon. A. Foljambe's Company were third with 379 points.

"A" or Captain Hon. G. Morris's Company were fourth with 443 points.

The first four in were :—

Rifleman S. Ledwood, "A" Company.

Rifleman M. Pierce, "C" Company.

Rifleman J. Price, "D" Company.

Rifleman R. Wills, "H" Company.

Rifleman Ledwood's time was 43 minutes ; at the finish about 200 yards separated the first four men.

Great keenness was shown in training for the above, and the performance of the men was distinctly good.

CRICKET.

3RD BATTALION.

We had very few fixtures during the year, no games of any note being played. An eleven representing the Battalion, tried conclusions with the 15th Hussars, and "went under." Sturgis made a good stand, hitting out freely, but the needful partner was missing. The N.C.O.'s were very slack this season. Only two games were negotiated—Corporals *v.* "H" Battery and return. Our lot managed to win by a very narrow margin in each match. The competitions for the Curzon Shield were not up to the customary standard ; in fact, there was a most lamentable lack of enthusiasm, one Company failing to turn out a team. The Band fancied their luck, and played as a Company. They met with a reverse in the first round, but hope for "better luck next time."

The draws and results were as follow :—

1st Round.

"G" *v.* Band "G" won.

2nd Round.

“F” v. “E”	...	...	“F” won.
“H” v. “C”	...	...	“H” ”
“B” v. “A”	...	...	“B” ”
“G” v. “D”	...	...	“G” ” (a walk over).

Semi-finals.

“B” v. “H”	...	...	“B” won.
“F” v. “G”	...	...	“F” ”

This left “F” and “B” in the final, and “F” came out the winners by an innings and 46 runs! “F” Company has thus won the Shield three times in succession, and we congratulate them, hoping, however, at the same time to see the monotony relieved when the next competition for the Shield takes place.

FOOTBALL.**3RD BATTALION.**

The Annual Inter-Company football ties were played off this year in February and March; the Shield was won by “F” Company with considerable ease. The following table shows the results of the various matches:—

1st Round.

“A” Company beat “H” Company 3 goals to 1.
(Remainder byes.)

2nd Round.

“A” Company beat “B” Company 4 goals to 1.
“C” ” ” “G” ” 1 ” ” 0.
“D” ” ” Band ... 5 ” ” 0.
“F” ” ” “E” Company 7 ” ” 1.

3rd Round.

“A” Company beat “C” Company 2 goals to 1.
“F” ” ” “D” ” 5 ” ” 1.

Final.

“F” Company played “A” Company, result a draw.
“F” ” ” replayed and beat “A” Company, 5 goals to 1.

Account of Final.

Great interest was taken in this matter, more especially because it had already been played once, and had resulted in a tie, and so there was an enthusiastic audience present during the game. "A" Company began by playing a very fast game, and before ten minutes had elapsed, had managed to score their only goal; they could not, however, keep up the advantage thus gained, and "F" Company soon rushed the ball down to their goal, and Bees scored by heading the ball cleverly. Half time was called soon after this, and on resuming the game "A" Company were completely outclassed, hardly ever managing to work the ball into "F" Company's half owing to the extremely strong defence offered by the half-backs. "F" Company scored no fewer than four times before the whistle was blown, and were thus left winners of the Shield by 5 goals to 1.

"F" Company's team was as follows:—Graham (goal), Corporal Kearney, Woolman (full-backs), Clements, Maunders, Kittle (half-backs), Acting-Corporal Andrews, Packford, Bees, Longden, Thorne (forwards).

THE BENGAL AND PUNJAB FOOTBALL CUP.

The Battalion team entered for the above Cup, the last eight teams concentrating at Umballa for the final rounds. Our team were drawn against their old rivals the "Somersets," and great interest was shown in the game, which took place on February 20th. The game was splendidly contested from start to finish, the teams crossing over at half time with nothing scored, although the Riflemen had been having the best of the game, and were very unlucky not to score. The Somersets

managed to score about ten minutes before time was called by the aid of their outside left, and from then to the finish the excitement was great, but although the Riflemen strove manfully, they were unable to equalise, and retired defeated by 1 goal to love, after probably the best game of the Tournament.

The following team represented the Battalion :—
 F. Graham (goal), W. Armstrong, Corporal P. Kearney (backs), F. Clements, Acting-Sergeant E. T. Budgeon, Hon. F. R. D. Prittie (half-backs), J. Reading, Acting-Corporal W. Warren, D. Ovey, H. Thorne, G. Bees (forwards).

KAILANA CAMP.

A certain amount of football was also played by the Detachment at Kailana, a small tournament being arranged between the various sections and Companies with the following results :—

1st Round.

No. 4 Section beat N. Staffords, 2 goals to 1.

No. 2 " " No. 8 Section.

"D" Company " " A Company.

15th Hussars a bye.

2nd Round.

No. 4 Section beat No. 2 Section, 4 goals to 1.

"D" Company R.B. beat 15th Hussars, 3 goals to 1.

Final.

No. 4 Section R.B. beat "D" Company, 4 goals to 0.

THE CORONATION CUP.

The Battalion entered a team for this Cup, and in the first ties drew the 15th Hussars, the winners of this match to play the Garrison Gunners from Roorkee. The tie was played on the 15th Hussars' ground on October 14th, and was witnessed by a large and enthusiastic audience. For the first ten minutes the game was very

even, after this the Riflemen made several good rushes, but failed to score. Corporal Warren (inside right) was unfortunately badly hurt on the knee about ten minutes before half time and could not go on playing. Thorne (outside left) also hurt his ankle badly and was practically no use after half time, when the score was still love all. Almost immediately the game was resumed (Reading playing inside right instead of Corporal Warren), our forwards rushed the ball down and scored their first goal; our backs played an excellent game throughout, and successfully kept the 15th Hussars forwards at bay. Shortly before time was called, we succeeded in scoring another goal, we were thus left winners by 2 goals to nil.

Our team was as follows:—Graham (goal), Armstrong, Corporal Kearney (backs), Noasby, Scurfield, Clements (half-backs), Reading, Warren, Bees, D. Ovey, Thorne (forwards).

We had then to play the Roorkee Gunners. The match was played on our ground on October 18th, and was watched with great interest by a large audience. It was a very hard fought game, and resulted in a draw. Our backs especially played very well, and though several very close shots were made on both sides nothing was scored, and the match had to be replayed on the following Monday, October 20th.

2ND MATCH *v.* ROORKEE GUNNERS.

Played again on our ground; we lost the toss and played towards barracks. For the first quarter of an hour the game was very even and uneventful, both sides now and then making fruitless rushes into their opponents' part, but just before half time the Gunners, after dribbling and passing the ball well through our backs, secured a goal, shot by their inside left. After half time

our side rather fell to pieces, and in spite of the heroic endeavours of our backs and half-backs, the Gunner forwards broke through our defence and rushed the ball through our goal. The whole of this half our opponents were pressing us, their forward line playing well together; on the other hand, two of our shots hit the goal posts, and with a little luck we might have made the game another tie. They thus won the match by 2 goals to nil.

Our side were as follows:—Graham (goal), Noasby, Armstrong (backs), Clements, Scurfield, Wilcockson (half-backs), Frost, Maunders, D. Ovey, Acting-Corporal Hands, Ormespar (forwards).

THE OFFICERS, RIFLE BRIGADE *v.* MEEERUT STATION.

The whole Battalion being for the first time for about three years gathered together preparatory to the Delhi Durbar Manœuvres, we were enabled to get up an Officers Football Team *v.* the Station. The game was played on our ground on October 28th, and resulted in a win for the Rifle Brigade by 3 goals to 1. It was an excellent match and extremely amusing. Many and various were the styles of play noticeable; our outside left, Sturgis, did excellent work with his feet. Bell also played well, scoring a very good goal in the first half. Parker playing right full-back was excellent, and our opponents' forwards could only get past him by tripping him up, which they did several times with great success fortunately without hurting him. All the officers showed great energy and enthusiasm, and were much applauded by the onlooking Riflemen.

The following officers represented the Rifle Brigade, R. E. Solly-Flood (goal), W. F. Parker, Hon. F. R. D. Prittie (backs), F. G. H. Philpot, S. H. Rickman, J. A. W. Spencer (half-backs), M. G. E. Bell, R. P. A. de Moleyns, D. Ovey, H. C. Buller, H. R. Sturgis (forwards).

HOCKEY.

3RD BATTALION.

Owing to the absence of so many men on detachment during the hot weather, it was found impossible to run a team at headquarters. A start was, however, made in September with the following results :—

	For	Against
v. Combined Batteries	2	2
v. 15th Hussars	1	0
v. Delhi Station	5	1
v. Meerut Station	6	0
v. Police	6	0

We also had a Hockey Tournament at Kailana, where the various detachments were split up into sections.

The results of the matches were :—

1st Round.

No. 4 Section R.B. beat "D" Company R.B. 1 goal to 0.

North Staffords " No. 2 Section R.B. 2 goals to 0.

No. 8 Section (E. Surreys and R.A.) beat "A" Company R.B. 3 goals to 1.

15th Hussars a bye.

Semi-Final.

No. 4 Section beat No. 8 Section 5 goals to 0.

North Staffords beat 15th Hussars 2 " 1.

Final.

North Staffords beat No. 4 Section R.B. 2 goals to 1.

The detachment at Delhi ("H" and "C" Companies) also played a good deal, chiefly against the station and police, and won on every occasion.

THEATRICALS.

3RD BATTALION.

We have been very unlucky this year in losing three of the most energetic and capable members of the

A.D.C. : Sergeant-Major and Mrs. Sherman, who left in May, and Corporal Hall, one of the South African Draft.

Sergeant Baxter, another leading light, was on leave in England.

Sufficient talent was, however, found in the Battalion to get up two very successful plays, "Found in a Four-Wheeler" and "Lodgers and Lovers," as well as a quantity of the usual hot weather out-of-door "Gaffs."

The Armourer-Sergeant distinguished himself very much as *Mr. V. Holloway*, retired stockbroker, in "Found in a Four-Wheeler." Bugler Epton, better known as "Fiddler Epton," was also excellent as *Joe Capsize*, a cabby.

In the hot weather there has always been a difficulty in getting anyone for the ladies' parts. In July we couldn't get any of our usual performers for the two parts in "Lodgers and Lovers." However, Riflemen Wallis and Lester rose to the occasion and acted very well as *Mrs. and Miss Soapley*, Lester being particularly good as *Lizzie*.

Always one of the best items on the programme was the "turn" by Corporal McCarthy's troupe of gymnasts. They showed themselves equally clever on the horizontal, horse and parallels.

Epton, Rockall, Gaskin, and, as the programme puts it, "a host of others," distinguished themselves as comic song singers. The sentimental element was supplied by Collins, who will be for ever famous at having introduced "Dolly Grey" to the Battalion. Some very clever sketches were got up by Epton. One known as "Five Minutes in a Barrack Room after Rouse," was an admirable illustration of one way of skirmishing, and was very amusing.

SOUTHERN SPAIN AND MOROCCO, 1902.

In January, 1902, as I was still suffering from my South African experiences, I decided to go south to Andalucia in search of health and—a little shooting, if possible.

I was still unable to walk far or carry a gun in my left hand for long, and so the outlook was not very promising, but after much cogitation the idea struck me that I was at any rate fully qualified to *be rowed in a boat!* I need hardly say that to row myself at the time was out of the question, on account of my disabled shoulder.

The next point was what sort of boat to take to my shooting ground in Southern Spain. I had a capital design sent me by Captain G. J. Gould, the famous wildfowler, who had seen the French fisherman near Morbihan use a peculiar type of flat-bottomed punt which he suggested might at the same time be transportable and fulfil my requirements.

As time pressed I sent the drawings out to Major Scott-Elliott of the Cameron Highlanders, who were quartered in Buena Vista Barracks, Gibraltar, and asked him to get me the boat built at the "Rock." So much for the boat itself.

As "crew" I was lucky to obtain the services of my old friend, Commander Dolphin, R.N., and the two of us started from Plymouth in an Orient liner on January 19th.

Arrived at Gibraltar we found the Pioneer-Sergeant of the Camerons had built us the boat. After endless difficulties, owing to the boat proving to be too unwieldy

to carry on mule-back, and the Spanish authorities objecting to let such a weird-looking contrivance enter Spain—we at last got it safely to Algeciras. Here we hired a dilapidated omnibus drawn by four horses and mules, upon the roof of which we hoisted it, and by means of relays of teams at Tarifa, and along the road, managed to get it to a point where a small stream ran under the road through a culvert to the Laguna.

Here we launched our vessel; she was a great success, and the first evening we spent in her was an ample vindication of the trouble and worry we had incurred in getting her out to our ground. On this occasion my "crew" had pulled her out to the middle of a laguna, and we were concealed in a clump of high reeds. Towards sundown the wild geese, duck and widgeon began to flight in and we lay very low until just as it was getting dark, when a big lot of Grey-lag geese came right over us, and we were fortunate enough to secure a right and left apiece. During the rest of our expedition, she was the means of getting us many more geese, and also duck, and on our departure we brought her up to the house, and safely stowed her on the rafters of our cottage, where she lies at present until again required.

In February, I got out two of the Cameron Highlanders from Gibraltar, Cameron and Duff, and we had some drives after Great Bustard with varying success. In the picture a young male bird has just been annexed.

In March, I made an expedition to Pablo Larios's ibex ground in the Sierra Blanca, north of Marbella, in quest of eagles' nests, but found climbing the hills a little too much for me. On several occasions I accidentally came across and got close to ibex, some with very fine heads, but unfortunately had no rifle with me, as I had never expected to be able to go after them.



SHOOTING QUARTERS IN SOUTHERN SPAIN.



AFTER A GREAT BUSTARD DRIVE.



THE EDITOR AND HIS MOORISH "RETRIEVERS." *Digitized by Google*

In November, Captain Gould and I left England for Morocco, and made a very successful expedition for just a month to the country south of Larache and west of El Kasr el Kebir. We camped at sundry places, and had good sport with the Barbary partridges and very fair snipe shooting. Owing to the early rains in September it was a bad snipe year, the marshes being choked with young grass which to a great extent spoilt the feeding grounds. However, on several days we shot from thirty to thirty-five couple of snipe, whilst our best partridge day was twenty-seven brace. These in short days of about four hours' shooting, which I found quite sufficient for me under the circumstances. Our total bag was over 800 head. The country was in a very disturbed state at the time of our visit, fighting being reported only a day's ride south of us in the Zemmoor country, and shortly after we got back to Tangier the region we had been shooting in was closed for a time to Europeans.

As regards sport in Morocco, the snipe and wildfowl shooting is as good as ever it was, but of course varies, as does all wild sport, from year to year, according to the rainfall, &c. Owing to the increase of Tangier and the influx of Europeans a demand for game has been created, and in consequence the whole country for two days' march south of Tangier is now practically denuded of partridges. Further off they are as abundant as ever, and those who have shot them on the steep bluffs which abound in parts of Morocco, know what splendid sporting shots they often afford, as they break back overhead when pushed off their favourite ground. We used the native boys on occasions as retrievers to fetch birds out of the rivers—they swim like fish and retrieve the birds in their mouths in the most approved fashion. In the picture I have got hold of my best "retriever" by his

pigtail, as he was inclined to "run in," or rather "off," at the sight of the camera.

Anybody wishing to go on a shooting expedition in Morocco cannot possibly do better than apply to M. Bruzeaud, who undertakes fitting out caravans and supplying all the tents, equipage, servants, transport, &c., necessary, and made us most thoroughly comfortable during our trip. Amongst other items he supplied us with a Spanish *cazador* who brought with him two diminutive pointers which were excellent at partridges and quail and also retrieved uncommonly well, so that we lost very few birds.

On my return journey in December I stopped with Sir George White at the Convent, Gibraltar, and heard from him much about the Defence of Ladysmith and the good work of the 2nd Battalion during that memorable time.

WILLOUGHBY VERNER.

Regimental Record, 1902.

THE RIFLE BRIGADE (THE PRINCE CONSORT'S OWN).

"Copenhagen," "Monte Video," "Roleia," "Vimiera," "Corunna," "Busaco," "Barrosa," "Fuentes d'Onor," "Ciudad Rodrigo," "Badajoz," "Salamanca," "Vittoria," "Nivelle," "Nive," "Orthea," "Toulouse," "Peninsula," "Waterloo," "South Africa, 1846-7, 1851-2-3," "Alma," "Inkerman," "Sebastopol," "Lucknow," "Ashantee," "Ali Maajid," "Afghanistan, 1878-9," "Burma, 1855-87," "Khartoum."

1st Bn. ..	Portsmouth.	3rd Bn. ..	Meerut.	Depôt ..	Gosport (temp.).
2nd ,. ..	Egypt.	4th ,. ..	Bloemfontein, O. R. Colony (for home).		

Uniform.—Green. Facings.—Black. Agents.—Messrs. Cox & Co.

Colonel-in-Chief.

Field-Marshal H.R.H. Arthur W. P. A., Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., A.D.C., s. 29 May 80

Colonels Commandant.

Russell, Gen. Lord A. G., C.B. 1st Bn. 1 May 78 Feb. 89
Elrington, Lt.-Gen. (Hon. Gen.) F. R., C.B., 2nd Bn. 26 Jan. 92 17 July 90

Lt.-Colonels. (4)

1 Colville, A. E. W., C.B., p.s.c. 16 Dec. 99
3 Cockburn, G., D.S.O. 15 Oct. 01
29 Nov. 00
4 Leslie, G. F. 1 Dec. 01
2 Wilson, H. F. M. 7 Nov. 02
29 Nov. 00

Majors. (4)

2nd in Command.

1 Jenkins, A. E. 21 Mar. 01
18 Sept. 96
bt. lt.-col. 22 Aug. 02
2 Nicol, L. L. 15 Oct. 01
28 July 97
3 Couper, V. A. 1 Dec. 01
15 Oct. 97
4 Cowans, J. S., M.V.O., p.s.c. 7 Nov. 02
9 Mar. 98
bt. lt.-col. 28 Mar. 00

Majors. (12)

2 King-Salter, H. P., p.s.c. 28 Sept. 98
Fortescue, Hon. C. G., C.M.G., D.S.O., p.s.c. 5 Dec. 98
bt. lt.-col. 8 July 99
3 Parker, W. F. 8 Jan. 99
Strachey, R. J., p.s.c. 4 Feb. 99
4 Jenner, A. V., D.S.O. 2 Aug. 99
bt. lt.-col. 26 June 92
2 Petre, H. C. 16 Dec. 99

Majors—contd.

1 Ferguson, A. G. 5 Feb. 01
4 Yarde-Buller, Hon. H., D.S.O., p.s.c. 15 Oct. 01
p.b. Wilson, H. H., D.S.O., p.s.c. 1 Dec. 01
bt. lt.-col. 2 Dec. 01
7. F. C. Congreve, W. N. 21 Dec. 01
bt. lt. col. 22 Dec. 01
2 Dawson, E.A.F. 16 July 02
29 Nov. 00
Bentinck, W. G., D.S.O. 7 Nov. 02

Captains. (24)

v. Radclyffe, C. E., D.S.O. 12 Dec. 94
s. Green-Wilkinson, L. F. 10 Feb. 95
bt. maj. 29 Nov. 00
v. Patton-Bethune, D. E. B. 1 Mar. 95
1 Annesley, A. S. E. 11 May 95
v. Kington Blair Oliphant, P. L. 24 June 95
s. Baker-Carr, R. G. T. 30 Aug. 95
s. Shute, C. D., p.s.c. 18 Sept. 95
1 Talbot, F. G., D.S.O. 18 Mar. 96
Biddulph, H. M., p.s.c. 1 Sept. 96
bt. maj. 29 Nov. 00
1 Alexander, R. 19 July 97
Theysiger, G. H., p.s.c. 26 July 97
bt. lt.-col. 29 Nov. 00

Captains—contd.

d. 2 Stephens, R. B. 26 July 97
bt. maj. 29 Nov. 00
d. 8 Cowell, A. V. J. 26 July 99
4 Knox, C. W. C. 28 July 97
v. Ross, H. D. 13 Aug. 97
1 Tharp, G. P. 15 Oct. 97
4 Foljambe, Hon. A. W., de B.S., M.V.O. 1 Dec. 97
s.c. 1 Long, S.C. 31 Dec. 97
bt. maj. 29 Nov. 00
Harman, G. M. N., D.S.O. 1 Jan. 98
8 Henniker, C. H. C., Lord 25 May 98
s.c., d. 2 Gough, J. E. (spec. serv. Somaliland) 5 Dec. 98
bt. maj. 29 Nov. 00
Gosling, G. B. 10 Dec. 98
Paley, G. 28 Dec. 98
s.c. Morris, Hon. G. H. 16 Aug. 99
v. Kerr-Pearse, B. A. T. 16 Aug. 99
s. Thresher, J. H. 16 Aug. 99
4 Napier, Hon. C. F. H. 16 Nov. 99
d. Russell, L. G. (Maj. Res. of Off.) 17 Nov. 99
1 Talbot, F. G., D.S.O. 18 Mar. 96
Biddulph, H. M., p.s.c. 1 Sept. 96
bt. maj. 29 Nov. 00
1 Alexander, R. 19 July 97
Theysiger, G. H., p.s.c. 26 July 97
bt. lt.-col. 29 Nov. 00

s. Shute, C. D., p.s.c. 18 Sept. 95
1 Talbot, F. G., D.S.O. 18 Mar. 96
Biddulph, H. M., p.s.c. 1 Sept. 96
bt. maj. 29 Nov. 00
1 Boden, A. D. 16 Dec. 99
Percival C.V.N. 19 Jan. 00
2 Heriot-Maitland, J. D., D.S.O., adjt. 28 Feb. 00
s. Clarke, C. H. G. M. 7 Apr. 00

4 Wingfield Digby, W. R. 7 Apr. 00
m. King, A. M. 18 Apr. 00
3 MacLachlan, R. C., adjt. 24 Apr. 00
s.c. Grogan, Sir E. I. B., Bt. 27 June 00
8 Rickman, S. H. 27 July 00
3 Bell, M. G. E. 9 Aug. 00
8 Cox, P. G. A. 15 Aug. 00
bt. maj. 22 Aug. 02
4 Ellis, G. M. A. 15 Aug. 00
1 Kennard, A. C. H. 30 Aug. 00
Salmon, G. N. 31 Aug. 00
1 Bell, E. W. 5 Dec. 00
4 Thornton, L. H. 5 Feb. 01
s. Burnett-Stuart, J. T., D.S.O. 29 Feb. 01
Cooke, B. H. H. 20 Feb. 01
Oldfield, B. G. E. 20 Feb. 01
1 Hollond, S. E. 20 Feb. 01
2 Harington, J. 6 Mar. 01
2 Byrne, G. B. 18 Mar. 01
Oldfield, B. G. E. 18 Mar. 01
Spence, C. J. H. 18 Mar. 01
Dawson, Hon. H., D.S.O. 18 Mar. 01
1 Manningham-Buller, M. E. 18 Mar. 01
4 Bernard, R. P. H., adjt. 30 Apr. 01
1 Innes, J. A., D.S.O., adjt. 28 May 01
3 Gillespie, R. W. 5 Nov. 01
Harrold, A. P. 5 Nov. 01
2 Markham, A. J. 1 Jan. 02

EXTRACT FROM ARMY LIST.

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Captains—contd.

1Cunningham, Sir T. A.
A.M., Bt., D.S.O. 18Jan.02
2Paley, A. T. 18Jan.02
3Stephens, G. E. B. 21Jan.02
4Harman, A. R. 22Jan.02
5Creed, P. R. 22Jan.02
6Turner, B. A., D.S.O. 22Jan.02
Crichton, Hon. J. A. 22Jan.02
Dorrien-Smith, A. A., D.S.O. 22Jan.02
2Baker-Carr, C. D'A. B. S. 22Jan.02
4Meysey-Thompson, H. J. 14June02

Lieutenants (37)

1Grant, R. F. S., D.S.O. 3Apr.00
3Shawe, C. 6Apr.00
2Harrison, C. E. 7Apr.00
3Seymour, W. W. 7Apr.00
2Davies, W. E. 7Apr.00
Wood, D. 18Apr.00
4Buxton, J. L. 24Apr.00
1Solly-Flood, R. E. 24Apr.00
1Talbot, N. S. 27June00
4Boud, A. A. G. 27July00
Graham, R. G. 1Aug.00
1Powell, E. B. 1Aug.00
1Pitt-Taylor, W. W., D.S.O. 1Aug.00
1Dunaresq, H. W. 9Aug.00
3Wollaston, F. H. A. 24Oct.00
3Nugent F. H. 18Dec.00
2Basset, W. F. 18Dec.00

Lieutenants—contd.

8Helyar, M. H. 5Feb.01
2Blacker, F. St. J. 16Feb.01
3Sturgis, H. R. 20Feb.01
1Lindsey, G. M. 22Feb.01
2Verney, R. 6Mar.01
2Wilson, H. M. 18Mar.01
Jenkinson, J. B. 18Mar.01
2Coke, Hon. E. 18Mar.01
2Stephenson, H. R. 18Mar.01
1Dick-Cunyngham, G. A. 18Mar.01
4Weld-Forester, Hon. E. A. C. 30Apr.01
3Prittie, Hon. F. R. D. 28May01
4Johnstone, C. J. 5Nov.01
3Somerville, H. F. 5Nov.01
3Spencer, J. A. W. 6 Jan. 02
4Hargreaves A. K. 15Jan.02
3Buller, H. C. 18Jan.02
3Meade-Waldo, E. R. 21Jan.02
1Grosvenor, Hon. G. 22Jan.02
Alexander, B. 22Jan.02
1Brand, Hon. R. 22Jan.02
2Vivian, A. H. 22Jan.02
1Follett, R. S. 8Feb.02
3Baring, T. E. 25June02
4Burrowes, R. P. 21July02

2nd *Lieutenants*. (28)

1Prescott-Westcarr, W. V. L. 9Mar.01
2Starkey, J. H. 9Mar.01
8Jan.01

2nd *Lieutenants*—contd.

4Gilliat, O. C. S. 9Mar.01
8Jan.01
1Pryce, H. B. M. 9Mar.01
8Jan.01
3Philipot, F. G. H. 9Mar.01
8Jan.01
1Lane, G. E. W. 9Mar.01
8Jan.01
2Crosbie, J. P. G. 9Mar.01
8Jan.01
1Sloggett, A. J. H. 13Mar.01
8Jan.01
4Buller, N. M. 8Apr.01
8Jan.01
4Prittie, Hon. H. C. O'C. 4May01
3deMoleyns, R. P. 8May01
8Ovey, D. 8May01
2Tod, A. A. 11May01
2Wrottesley, H. E. 11May01
Ward, J. S. 22June01
2Traford, S. W. J. 14Sept.01
4Sladen, G. C. 19Oct.01
4Ripley, E. G. 4Dec.01
4Lyttelton, Hon. J. C. 4Dec.01
4Pigot, R. 4Dec.01
3Davies, C. M. 4Dec.01
4Morris, T. H. P. 18Jan.02
4Swaine, W. H. P. 18Jan.02
4Howard, H. R. M. 18Jan.02
d. 4Pakington, Hon. H. S. 18Jan.02
1Hubbard, G. N. 18Jan.02
1Rayner, M. E. 29Jan.02
4Scott, H. V. 15Feb.02

2nd *Lieutenants*—contd.

4Osborne, H. C. B. 19Mar.02
2Eardley Wilmot, Sir J., Bt. 7May02
3Sherston, S. A. 7May02
2Walpole, R. S. H. 21June02
(1) Bernard, D. J. C. K. 22Oct.02
2Dimsdale, E. C. 22Oct.02
(2) Leake R. H. 22Oct.02
(2) Jones-Vaughan, H. T. C. 22Oct.02
(1) Wingfield, Hon. M. A. 22Oct.02

Adjutants.

2Heriot-Maitland, J. D., D.S.O., capt. 21Nov.00
3Maclachlan, R. C., capt. 6Mar.01
4Bernard, R. P. H., capt. 12Nov.01
1Innes, J. A., D.S.O., capt. 6Jan.02

Quartermasters.

Wadham, W. 19Feb.87
hon. capt. 19Feb.97
Adkins, J. 13May91
hon. capt. 13May91
2White, A., hon. capt. 22Aug.02
3Davies, W. H., hon. lt. 9Nov.98
4Duff, J. C. hon. lt. 5Apr.99
1Morrish, W., hon. lt. 28Aug.01
Sherman, W., hon. lt. 3May02

(Extract from *Official Monthly Army List*, January, 1903.)

RECORD, 1902.

“MENTIONED IN DESPATCHES.”

LIEUTENANT C. H. DILLON.

In our last issue it was our sad duty to give a brief notice of the career of the late Lieutenant C. H. Dillon, who died on June 8th, 1901, from wounds received in action at Blesbokspruit on June 1st. In this notice we recorded the fact that he was mentioned in despatches, and the following posthumous mention appeared in the *London Gazette* of August 20th, 1901: “Lieutenant C. H. Dillon (died of wounds) near Standerton, June 1st, 1901; in command of some scouts showed great skill in extricating his men from a very difficult position. As A.D.C. to Colonel Grey frequently rendered most plucky and valuable service.”—Lord Kitchener’s Despatch, July 28th, 1901.

CAPTAIN C. O. B. BLEWITT.

In the CHRONICLE for 1901 an obituary notice was given of the late Captain C. O. B. Blewitt. Since this was written a further mention of this gallant young officer was made by Lord Kitchener in his despatch of December 8th, 1901, and was published in the *London Gazette* of January 17th, 1902. The notice reads as follows: “For most gallant conduct in trying to repulse a Boer attack at Blood River Poort, Natal, September 17th, 1901.” It was in this action that he lost his life.

It may be mentioned that although this young officer fell on September 17th, 1901, his promotion to rank of Captain appeared in the *Gazette* of November 1st, and his mention in despatch of the 8th December, 1901. There is something unusually pathetic in seeing the name of an officer appear in the list of promotions, and also to be so honourably mentioned in despatches in two separate *Gazettes* after his decease.

A LIST OF OFFICERS, NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE RIFLE BRIGADE WHO HAVE BEEN MENTIONED IN PUBLISHED DESPATCHES AND REWARDED FOR SERVICES IN SOUTH AFRICA AND ELSEWHERE SINCE 1900.

(Compiled by Colonel L. R. S. Sackville.)

OFFICERS.

Rank.	Name.	Mentioned London Gazette.	Rewarded London Gazette.
Bt.-Col.	Kenyon-Slaney, W. R. ...	Ld. Kitchener, 23/6/02; 29/7/02	<i>Nil.</i>
"	Metcalfe, C. T. E.	Ld. Kitchener, 23/6/02; 29/7/02	C.B., 31/10/02.
Lt.-Col.	Colville, A. E. W.	Sir R. Buller, Relief of Ladysmith, 8/2/02	C.B., 26/10/02.
Bt.-Lt.-Col.	Leslie, G. F.	Ld. Kitchener, 23/6/02; 29/7/02	<i>Nil.</i>
"	Wilson, H. F. M.	Ld. Kitchener, 23/6/02; 29/7/02	<i>Nil.</i>
"	Fortescue, Hon. C. G., C.M.G., D.S.O.	Ld. Kitchener, 23/6/02; 29/7/02	<i>Nil.</i>
Major	Congreve, W. N., W.C.	Ld. Roberts, 23/6/02 ...	<i>Nil.</i>
"	Jenkins, A. E.	Ld. Kitchener, 23/6/02; 29/7/02	Bt.-Lt.-Col., 31/10/02.
"	Jenner, A. V., D.S.O.	Ld. Roberts, 10/9/01 ...	Bt.-Lt.-Col., 26/6/02.
Bt.-Major	Stephens, R. B.	Ld. Kitchener, 8/3/02 ...	<i>Nil.</i>
Captain	H. M. Biddulph	Ld. Roberts, 10/9/01	Bt.-Major. 29/11/00.
"	Talbot, F. G., D.S.O.	Ld. Kitchener, 23/6/02	<i>Nil.</i>
"	Salmon, G. N.	Ld. Kitchener, 23/6/02	...
"	Cox, P. G. A.	Ld. Kitchener, 23/6/02	Bt.-Major.
"	Bentinck, W. G.	Ld. Kitchener, 23/6/02	D.S.O., 31/10/02.
"	Morris, Hon. G. H.	Ld. Kitchener, 1/6/02	<i>Nil.</i>
"	Stephens, G. E. B.	Ld. Kitchener, 23/6/02	<i>Nil.</i>
"	Alexander, R.	Ld. Kitchener, 23/6/02	<i>Nil.</i>
Lieut.	Hollond, S. E.	Sir R. Buller, 8/2/01 ...	<i>Nil.</i>
"	Turner, B. A.	Ld. Kitchener, 8/3/02 ...	D.S.O., 26/6/02.
"	Harrison, C. E.	Ld. Kitchener, 8/3/02 ...	<i>Nil.</i>
"	Pitt-Taylor, W. W.	Ld. Kitchener, 23/6/02	D.S.O., 31/10/02.
"	Lindsay, G. M.	Ld. Kitchener, 8/3/02 ...	<i>Nil.</i>
2nd Lieut.	Blewitt, C. O. B.	Ld. Kitchener, 8/12/01 (killed)	17/1/02.
Hon. Lt.	Sladen, G. C.	Ld. Kitchener, 8/8/01 ...	<i>Nil.</i>
& Qr.-Mr.	White, A.	Ld. Kitchener, 23/6/02	Hon. rank of Captain, 22/8/02.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND RIFLEMEN MENTIONED
IN DESPATCHES.

Regt. No.	Rank.	Name.	Mentioned London Gazette.	Rewarded London Gazette.
1081	Qr.-Mr. Sergeant	Morgan, C. ...	... Ld. Kitchener, 23/6/02.	
8807	Act.-Sgt.-Major	Turner, W. ...	... (1) Ld. Roberts (2) Ld. Kitchener (3) Ld. Kitchener ...	D.C.M., 31/10/02.
9788	"	Worthing, H. E. ...	Ld. Kitchener, 8/3/02 ...	Bar to D.C.M., 11/3/02.
8881	Col.-Sgt.	Barnes, W. ...	... Ld. Kitchener, 23/6/02	D.C.M., 31/10/02.
	"	Clarke, W. ...	... Previous despatch ...	D.C.M., 31/10/02.
908	"	Danton, W. ...	... Ld. Kitchener, 23/6/02.	
1713	"	Saunders, C. ...	... Ld. Kitchener, 23/6/02.	
3684	Sergeant	Crampton, C. ...	... Ld. Kitchener, 8/3/02.	
8584	"	Hitchcock, C. ...	... Ld. Kitchener, 23/6/02	D.C.M., 31/10/02.
7114	"	Andrews ...	... Ld. Kitchener, 23/6/02.	
899	"	Else, H. ...	... Ld. Kitchener, 23/6/02.	
5262	Corporal	Lindsay ...	... Ld. Kitchener, 23/6/02.	
5975	"	Lawrence, W. ...	... Ld. Kitchener, 8/10/01.	
731	Riflemen	Knox, W. ...	... Ld. Kitchener, 23/6/02.	
295	"	Madden, P. ...	... (1) Ld. Kitchener, 8/3/01 ... (2) Ld. Kitchener, 23/6/02	D.C.M., 31/10/02.
4444	"	Hedges ...	... Ld. Kitchener, 8/12/01	Promoted Corp.
2025	"	Billinghurst, E. ...	... Ld. Kitchener, 8/3/02 ...	by C.-in-Chief.
1858	"	Bellamy, C. ...	... Ld. Kitchener, 23/6/02.	
	Col.-Sgt.	Hopkins, E. ...	... Ld. Kitchener, 23/6/02.	
	Col.-Sgt.	Worthing, S. ...		D.C.M., 27/9/01 A.O., 15 (a), 1/1/02.

London Gazette, November 15th, 1901.

Captain L. R. S. ARTHUR, the Rifle Brigade, H.M.'s Consul at Dakar and Colonial Secretary designate of the Gold Coast, to be C.M.G.

Captain and Brevet-Major R. G. T. BRIGHT, the Rifle Brigade, for services in connection with the recent expedition to survey the frontier between Abyssinia and Protectorates of British East Africa and Uganda, to be C.M.G.

London Gazette, December 3rd, 1901.

Major H. H. WILSON, D.S.O., Rifle Brigade, to be Lieutenant-Colonel in recognition of his services during the operations in South Africa, 1899—1900. Dated December 2nd, 1901.

London Gazette, January 21st, 1902.

Major W. N. CONGREVE, W.C., the Rifle Brigade, to be Lieutenant-Colonel in recognition of his services during the operations in South Africa. Dated December 22nd, 1901.

Lieutenant B. A. TURNER, for fearless and skilful leading in pursuit of enemy on several occasions in Ermelo district.

Lieutenant C. E. HARRISON, for good service with same Company.

Brevet-Major R. B. STEPHENS, for his conduct of a successful attack on Boer laager of January 25th, 1901, and for general good service.

Lieutenant G. M. LINDSAY, for able and fearless leading in Ermelo district on January 26th, 1902.

Quarter-Master-Sergeant W. TURNER, for good service in the capture of Boer laager in Ermelo district, on December 11th and 13th, 1901, when he took several prisoners himself. D.C.M., *London Gazette*, October 31, 1902.

With 13th Mounted Infantry.

3684 Sergeant C. CRAMPTON, for good service in capture of Boers on January 26th in Ermelo district.

4444 Rifleman E. BILLINGHURST, for good service in capture of Boers on January 26th in Ermelo district. Promoted Corporal by Commander-in-Chief.

5262 Corporal W. LAWRENCE. "At Vaal Bank, O.R.C., on July 31st, 1901, returning under a heavy fire to assistance of a dismounted man, and saving him from capture."—Lord Kitchener's despatch, October 8th, 1901; *London Gazette*, December 3rd, 1901.

9738 Colour-Sergeant, Acting-Sergeant-Major H. E. WORTHING. "In capture of Boer convoy near Rooival, Rustenburg district, June 8th, 1901, headed a small number of men detached from their officers, and captured five wagons and carts under heavy fire; he has been three times wounded during the campaign and frequently brought to notice for good service."—Lord Kitchener's despatch, June 28th, 1901. Bar to D.C.M., *London Gazette*, March 11th, 1902.

Mentions.

Captain Hon. G. H. MORRIS. "For good service in same action," i.e., Boschkilt on March 31st, 1902.—Lord Kitchener's despatch, June 1st, 1902.

"Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel W. N. CONGREVE, *W.C.*, has been my private secretary since I took over the chief command; during that period he has dealt with many troublesome matters to my complete satisfaction."—Lord Kitchener's despatch, June 23rd, 1902; *London Gazette*, July 29, 1902.

London Gazette, September 12, 1902.

To be Companion of the D.S.O., Captain GEORGE M. HARMAN, the Rifle Brigade.

Report by Major Delmé Radcliffe:—"This officer had only recently recovered from an attack of blackwater fever when the expedition started. He, however, accomplished the first long march

of 70 miles over a bad country entirely on foot, a fact which speaks for itself. Throughout the expedition his intelligence, determination, and quiet alacrity in carrying out orders, marked him as a valuable and reliable officer."—Largo and Aso operations.

The following Warrant Officers, N.C.O.'s and Men have been awarded the Silver Medals for "Distinguished Conduct in the Field."

- 8807 Acting-Sergeant-Major W. Turner.
- 8831 Colour-Sergeant W. Barnes.
- 9567 Colour-Sergeant W. Clark.
- 8584 Sergeant C. Hitchcock.
- 781 Private P. Madden.

London Gazette, October 31st, 1902.

Medal for "Distinguished Conduct in the Field."

Colour-Sergeant S. Worthing, September 27th, 1901; Army Order 15 (a), January 1st, 1902.

Appendix to Army Order 10 (c) of January, 1903. Medals awarded for Long Service and Good Conduct.

- 8040 Colour-Sergeant S. Foot.
- 6511 Quartermaster-Sergeant E. J. West.
- 6025 Colour-Sergeant W. Smith.
- 5741 Sergeant-Master-Tailor J. Tompkins.
- 6858 Colour-Sergeant R. J. Hilliar
- 6163 Colour-Sergeant A. F. H. West.

Appendix to Army Order 83 of 1902. The following N.C.O.'s and Men have been awarded Medals for Long Service and Good Conduct.

- 6320 Colour-Sergeant G. H. English.
- 5013 Colour-Sergeant J. Finney.
- 6361 Colour-Sergeant G. Wood.
- 6422 Sergeant W. Legg.

1ST BATTALION.

January 1st, 1902. Battalion Headquarters at Beacon Hill, Standerton, four companies on the line.

January 20th. Captain Sir E. D. Power died in Standerton Hospital of enteric.

January 28th. Second-Lieutenant B. M. Pryce joined from England.

February 2nd. Captain Harrison left to join 3rd Battalion on promotion.

February 3rd. Lieutenant A. P. Harrison promoted into 3rd Battalion. Quartermaster-Sergeant Hopkins and No. 5552 Rifleman Pritchard awarded the medal for Long Service and Good Conduct.

February 10th. Captain J. A. Innes was appointed Adjutant.

February 25th. Sergeants Smythe, Clarke, Witheridge, and Boon appointed Colour-Sergeants of "B," "F," "I," and "D" Companies respectively.

March 1st. Draft of four Sergeants, six Corporals, and 140 Riflemen left for India to join 3rd Battalion.

March 3rd. Draft of 150 N.C.O.'s and Riflemen joined from 3rd Battalion under Lieutenant M. H. Helyar.

March 13th. Captain M. E. M. Buller joined from the 2nd Battalion Mounted Infantry.

May 5th. Colour-Sergeant J. Finney awarded the medal for Long Service and Good Conduct.

May 6th. Second-Lieutenant Raynor joined from England.

June 1st. Peace declared.

June 3rd. Lieutenant R. Grant, one Sergeant, and ten Riflemen left for England to represent the Battalion at His Majesty's Coronation.

June 4th. Extract from telegram received by the Commander-in-Chief in South Africa from H.M. the King:—

" I also congratulate my brave troops under your command for having brought this long and difficult campaign to so glorious and successful a conclusion."

June 4th. Captain J. A. Innes granted four months' sick leave to England.

June 8th. Battalion paraded with remainder of the garrison for a Service of Thanksgiving for the recovery of H.M. the King.

June 15th. Captain R. Alexander joined from 2nd Battalion.

June 29th. Major-General Clements, commanding Standerton District, took leave of the Battalion on parade, on his transfer to another command.

July 2nd. Coronation Garrison Sports.

July 25th. Captain M. E. M. Buller granted four months' leave to England.

August 6th. Lieutenant-Colonel A. E. W. Colville rejoined from sick-leave and resumed command of the Battalion.

August 9th. Ceremonial parade in celebration of the Coronation of H.M. the King.

August 13th. King's letter of thanks published in Army Orders.

August 14th. Lieutenant R. E. Solly-Flood transferred to 3rd Battalion.

August 19th. Major A. E. Jenkins and Captain A. D. Boden granted leave to England.

September 10th. Party of thirty-five N.C.O.'s and Riflemen under Second-Lieutenant R. S. Follett left for India to join 3rd Battalion.

September 27th. Battalion inspected by the Lieutenant-General commanding the Transvaal and Orange River Colony.

October 6th. Battalion embarked at Durban in s.s. *Orissa* for England. Second-Lieutenant A. J. Sloggett exchanged into the 4th Battalion, *vice* Lieutenant the Hon. E. A. C. Weld-Forester.

October 29th. Battalion landed at Southampton. Telegram from H.M. the King:—

“The King as a former Colonel of the Rifle Brigade, and having served in the same Division with them many years ago, congratulates the 1st Battalion on their safe arrival, and on the manner in which they have distinguished themselves in South Africa.”

From the Duke of Connaught, Colonel-in-Chief:—

“Warmly welcome you and all ranks on your return from active service in South Africa, where the Battalion has splendidly maintained the traditions of our Regiment, deeply regret I found it impossible to come down to meet you, but sent Holland to greet you in my name.”

Battalion entrained to Portsmouth and occupied Cambridge Barracks. Officers and men of the 15th Provisional Battalion entertained the Battalion. Captain G. B. Gosling and Second-Lieutenant G. N. Hubbard, joined from the 15th Provisional Battalion.

The Warrant Officers, Staff- and Colour-Sergeants are as follows:—

WARRANT OFFICERS.

Sergeant-Major H. Lacey.
Bandmaster C. Barry.

STAFF-SERGEANTS.

Quartermaster-Sergeant J. Small.
Orderly-Room-Sergeant, Quartermaster Sergeant H. Hopkins.
Sergeant-Instructor of Musketry H. J. Churcher.
Sergeant-Bugler H. George.
Sergeant-Master-Cook C. Hunt.
Pioneer-Sergeant J. Morrison.
Band-Sergeant R. Armstrong.
Orderly-Room Clerk, Acting Sergeant J. Cakebread.
Officers-Mess-Sergeant Newton.
Sergeant-Master-Tailor J. Tomlins.
Armourer-Sergeant Howard.

COLOUR-SERGEANTS.

“A” Company, A. W. Beer.
“B” Company, A. Smythe.
“C” Company, J. Wingate.
“D” Company, A. Boon.
“E” Company, G. Morris.
“F” Company, E. Clark.
“G” Company, L. Eastmead.
“I” Company, P. Witheridge.

WAR MEDALS.

Twenty-six Officers, one Warrant Officer, 419 N.C.O.'s and Riflemen are in possession of War Medals.

LONG SERVICE AND GOOD CONDUCT MEDALS.

Quartermaster-Sergeant H. Hopkins.
Private H. Lee.
Private G. Sayers.

GOOD CONDUCT BADGES.

One Good Conduct Badge ...	...	...	222
Two Good Conduct Badges	...	...	61
Three Good Conduct Badges	...	...	17
Four Good Conduct Badges	...	...	11
			Total ...
			311

RE-ENGAGEMENTS.

Number re-engaged ...	...	...	79
Number re-engaged during the year	...	...	12

INCREASE.

From 15th Provisional Battalion or Dépôt		576
Enlisted at Head Quarters ...	...	1
From Army Reserve ...	...	2
Joined from Desertion ...	...	2
From Battalion Abroad ...	...	180
Struck off in error ...	...	1
		Total ...
		762

DECREASE.

Died ...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Discharged ...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Deserted ...	...	...	...	...	...	6
To Army Reserve ...	...	...	...	...	...	109
To other Corps ...	...	...	...	...	...	3
To Auxiliary Forces ...	...	...	...	...	...	2
To Battalion Abroad ...	...	...	...	...	...	198
To Home Battalion or Dépôt ...	...	...	...	...	...	682
						Total ...
						1028

EDUCATIONAL CERTIFICATES.

1st Class, 10 ; 2nd Class, 135 ; 3rd Class, 73.

NUMBER OF CYCLISTS.

Officers, 29 ; Warrant Officers, 2 ; N.C.O.'s, 45 ; Riflemen, 270.
—Total 346.

DEATHS.

No.	Rank and Name.	Cause.	Station.
6493	Rifleman J. McCarthy	... Enteric Fever	... Howick.
6567	Acting-Cpl. G. Pocock	... Enteric Fever	... Standerton.
6302	Rifleman R. Yendall	... Enteric Fever	... Wakkerstroom
6304	Rifleman H. Brockmarsh	... Missing	... Decld. dead by C. of E.
724	Rifleman S. Brown...	... Dysentery	... Standerton.
7739	Rifleman P. Agars ...	... Enteric Fever	... Standerton.
5249	Rifleman A. Tyson ...	... Pneumonia	... Standerton.
1669	Rifleman H. Egeling	... Enteric Fever	... P'maritzburg.
3372	Rifleman J. Balson...	... Bronchitis	... Standerton.
7436	Rifleman W. Starkey	... Cardiac Failure	... Standerton.

2ND BATTALION.

January 22nd, 1902. Extract from *London Gazette* :—Lieutenant A. J. Markham to be Captain, posted to 2nd Battalion.

January 24th. Major R. B. Stephens, from Groot Oliphant's River, captured eleven Boers.

February 13th. Captain A. M. King sailed for England to take up an Adjutancy of Militia.

March 12th. Extract from Battalion Orders :—

“ The Colonel Commanding is pleased to publish the following extract from Army Orders, South Africa :—

“ The undermentioned has been brought to the notice of the General Commanding-in-Chief for gallantry and good service in action. The Rifle Brigade, No. 3684 Sergeant C. Crampton, for good leading in action in the Ermelo District on January 2nd, 1902.”

March 26th. Major J. E. Gough and Captain the Hon. G. H. Morris, being seconded as students at the Staff College from January 22nd, 1902, are struck off the strength of the Battalion.

April 14th. Captain H. D. Ross, having been selected for the Adjutancy of the 3rd Volunteer Battalion K.O.S.B., is struck off the strength of the Battalion.

April 28th. Captain G. Paley, having been seconded for service on the Staff from February 5th, 1902, is struck off the strength of the Battalion.

May 3rd. Lieutenant A. R. Harman, having been seconded for service on the Staff from February 5th, 1902, is struck off the strength of the Battalion.

May 8th. A draft of 140 Riflemen joined from the 15th Provisional Battalion, Dublin, under Lieutenant A. T. Paley.

May 17th. Lieutenant A. T. Paley to be Captain, dated January 18th, 1902.

May 27th. Second-Lieutenant Sir John Eardley Wilmot, Bart., joined the Battalion on posting. Lieutenant B. A. Turner to be Captain, dated January 22nd, 1902. Lieutenant C. D'A. B. S. Baker Carr to be Captain, dated January 22nd, 1902.

June 1st. Received the news that peace had been signed.

June 2nd. Three N.C.O.'s and seven Riflemen under Lieutenant W. E. Davis left for home to represent the Battalion at the Coronation.

June 6th. Forty N.C.O.'s and Riflemen, under Brevet-Major R. B. Stephens, proceeded to Pretoria to take part in a Thanksgiving Service. At this service Rifleman Durrant was decorated with the Victoria Cross by the Commander-in-Chief.

June 11th. Captain J. Harrington posted to the Battalion on promotion, and to command "A" Company. Captain R. Alexander left to rejoin the 1st Battalion.

June 14th. Captains B. A. Turner and C. Baker Carr posted to the Battalion, and to command "C" and "H" Companies respectively.

June 27th. Lieutenant C. E. Harrison rejoined the Battalion from the 13th Battalion Mounted Infantry.

June 30th. The detachment ("E" Company) from Rochdale rejoined the Battalion Headquarters.

July 4th. 100 Reservists left for home under Captain A. T. Paley.

July 10th. Captain B. A. Turner awarded the D.S.O., dated June 26th.

July 18th. The detachment ("A" Company) from Klein Oliphants rejoined the Battalion Headquarters.

July 21st. The detachment ("B" and "G" Companies) from Groot Oliphants rejoined the Battalion Headquarters.

July 28th. Battalion inspected in quarter column by the G.O.C. Middelburg.

July 30th. Lieutenant D. Wood, having been seconded for service with the 15th Provisional Battalion is struck off the strength, dated June 24th, 1902.

August 5th. Fifty Reservists and time-expired Riflemen left for home under Captain J. Harrington.

August 9th. Coronation parade. *Feu de joie, &c.*

August 15th. Twelve time-expired men left for home.

August 16th. The detachment ("F" Company) from Uitkyk to Battalion Headquarters. A draft of 210 Riflemen arrived from 15th Provisional Battalion under Lieutenant A. H. Vivian.

August 18th. *London Gazette*, dated July 16th, 1902. Major A. H. W. Lowndes retires on retired pay.

August 25th. Regimental dinner given in Pretoria by Lieutenant-General Hon. Sir N. G. Lyttelton, K.C.B.

August 27th. Battalion sports. Anniversary of Bergendal.

September 2nd. Captain G. M. Salmon arrived on being attached to the Battalion.

September 3rd. Lieutenant-General Hon. Sir N. G. Lyttelton, K.C.B., presented the following decorations to the Battalion:—To Captain J. D. H. Maitland, a D.S.O.; to Sergeant-Major J. Eastwood, a D.C.M.; to Colour-Sergeant J. Archer, a D.C.M. He then inspected the Battalion on parade.

September 4th. The following order is published:—

“The Colonel Commanding has much pleasure in notifying that he was directed by Lieutenant-General Hon. Sir N. G. Lyttelton, K.C.B., to express the General’s appreciation of the appearance and turn out of the Battalion, and the great pleasure it gave him to see his old Battalion on parade once more. The general was particularly struck with the appearance of the guard of honour, and sincerely trusts that no temptation in Natal, or wherever the Battalion goes, will lead Riflemen to in any way sully the grand reputation which the Battalion has gained throughout this war.”

September 5th. The Battalion left Middelburg for Pietermaritzburg, Natal.

September 6th. Battalion passed the 1st Battalion at Standerton.

September 8th. The Battalion arrived at Pietermaritzburg.

September 9th. The Mounted Infantry Detachment under Lieutenant Verney, rejoined the Battalion.

September 12th Thirty-five men arrived from the 1st Battalion to complete establishment.

September 18th. Brevet-Colonel C. T. E. Metcalfe, on promotion to Colonel on the Staff, and local rank of Brigadier-General, to command the troops at Mauritius, handed over command to Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel Hon. C. G. Fortescue, C.M.G., D.S.O., who took over temporary command.

September 23rd. Forty-five men arrived from the 4th Battalion to complete establishment.

September 24th. The Battalion left Pietermaritzburg for Durban.

September 25th. The Battalion embarked in H.M.S. *Malta*, for Port Suez. Second-Lieutenant Walpole arrived.

October 13th. Battalion arrived at Suez, disembarked and proceeded to Cairo.

October 19th. G.O.C. inspected the Battalion.

November 10th. His Majesty the King’s Birthday. Battalion took part in a Garrison parade.

November 11th. Major Nicol took over temporary command from Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel Fortescue, who proceeded on leave.

November 14th. Extract from *London Gazette*, dated October 31st, 1902:—“Lieutenant-Colonel C. T. E. Metcalfe to be Companion of Order of Bath; Hon. Lieutenant and Quartermaster A. White to be Hon. Captain; Colour-Sergeant W. Barnes and Sergeant Hitchcock, Distinguished Conduct Medal.”

November 30th. Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel H. F. M. Wilson arrived and took command from Major Nicol.

December 5th. Field-Marshal H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught arrived at Cairo. Battalion furnished the guard of honour to receive him.

December 7th. Field-Marshal H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught inspected the Battalion and marched it to church. Afterwards he presented Soudan, 1898, and Queen's South African medals. The Duke of Connaught and party, also Lord and Lady Cromer, and General Hon. Sir R. Talbot, had lunch with the Officers of the Battalion in the mess.

December 15th. Battalion took part in a review of the garrison by Field-Marshal H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, at Abbassiyeh.

December 20th. Extract *Gazette*, dated December 9th, 1902:—
"Major and Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel H. F. M. Wilson, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Colonel C. T. E. Metcalfe, removed on appointment to the Staff."

December 29th. Lieutenant-Colonel H. F. M. Wilson posted to 2nd Battalion.

The Warrant Officers, Staff- and Colour-Sergeants are as follows:—

WARRANT OFFICERS.

Sergeant-Major J. H. Eastwood.
Bandmaster R. Wood.

STAFF-SERGEANTS.

Quartermaster-Sergeant J. H. Alldridge.
Orderly-Room-Sergeant, Quartermaster-Sergeant J. Whitehead.
Sergeant-Bugler G. Dyer.
Sergeant-Master-Cook W. Whyman.
Orderly-Room Clerk, Sergeant S. J. Drawbridge.
Officers'-Mess-Sergeant F. Monks.
Sergeant-Master-Tailor G. Goldsmith.
Armourer-Sergeant G. C. Allport.

COLOUR-SERGEANTS.

"A" Company, A. J. Hodgson.
"B" Company, W. H. Danton.
"C" Company, B. Bradley.
"D" Company, C. Morgan.
"E" Company, M. J. Carey.
"F" Company, W. Barnes.
"G" Company, J. Archer.
"H" Company, G. Townsend.

Victoria Cross.

Rifleman Durrant.

MEDAL FOR DISTINGUISHED CONDUCT IN THE FIELD.

1 Warrant Officer, 6 N.C.O.'s, and 5 Riflemen.

WAR MEDALS.

The following are in possession of War Medals:—

Officers...	...	...	...	...	24
Warrant Officers	...	...	...	...	2
N.C.O.'s and Riflemen, 1 Medal	...	...	...	498	
N.C.O.'s and Riflemen, 2 Medals	...	...	...	1	
N.C.O.'s and Riflemen, 3 Medals	...	...	...	248	
N.C.O.'s and Riflemen, 4 Medals	...	...	...	13	

LONG SERVICE AND GOOD CONDUCT MEDALS.

Long Service and Good Conduct Medals ... 2

GOOD CONDUCT BADGES.

One Good Conduct Badge	...	...	...	302
Two Good Conduct Badges	...	...	...	98
Three Good Conduct Badges	...	...	...	7
Four Good Conduct Badges	...	...	...	3
				—
			Total	410

RE-ENGAGEMENTS.

Number Re-engaged	...	...	...	42
Number re-engaged during the year	...	...	...	12
Number extended during the year	...	...	...	6

INCREASE.

From Provisional Battalion or Dépôt	...	...	400
From other Corps	...	...	2
From Battalion abroad	...	...	82
			—
		Total	484

DECREASE.

Died	...	...	...	...	...	6
Discharged	...	...	...	...	...	12
Deserted	...	...	...	...	...	2
To Army Reserve	...	...	...	...	...	9
To other Corps	...	...	...	...	...	1
To Warrant Rank	...	...	...	...	...	1
To Battalion Abroad	...	...	...	...	...	7
To Home Battalion or Dépôt	...	...	...	...	...	256*

Total ... 294

* For Transfer to Army Reserve, Time-Expired, Invalids, &c.

EDUCATIONAL CERTIFICATES.

1st Class, 7; 2nd Class, 122; 3rd Class, 120.

MUSKETRY CERTIFICATES.

Sergeant-Major J. Eastwood	...	Hythe
Quartermaster-Sergeant J. Alldridge	...	Hythe
Colour-Sergeant Barnes	...	Hythe
Sergeant R. Foster	...	Hythe
Colour-Sergeant M. Carey	...	Hythe
Colour-Sergeant J. Archer	...	Hythe
Sergeant C. Hitchcock	...	Hythe

SIGNALLING CERTIFICATE.

Sergeant W. Dickenson	Aldershot
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GYMNASICS CERTIFICATES.

Sergeant F. Williams...	Curragh
Sergeant Blogg	Aldershot
Sergeant A. Kruse	...	...	Curragh

DEATHS.

No.	Rank and Name.	Cause.	Station.	1902.
2923	Rifleman P. Matthews	... Drowned	... Middelburg	... Jan. 8.
2219	Rifleman H. Hayward	... Dysentery	... Pretoria	... Jan. 9.
5859	Rifleman T. Williams	... K. in action	... Vrischgewaad	... Jan. 12.
4908	Rifleman R. Hobden	... Heart failure	Bankop, Ermelo	Feb. 8.
8052	Rifleman H. Giles	... Enteric	Alexandria	Sept. 28.
8878	Rifleman A. W. Peachey	... Enteric	Cairo	... Nov. 8.

3RD BATTALION.

December 3rd, 1901. A draft consisting of Lieutenant Hon. F. R. D. Prittie, Second-Lieutenants R. S. A. DeMoleyns and D. Ovey, three N.C.O.'s., and 100 Riflemen arrived at Bombay from 4th Battalion.

December 12th. Lieutenant F. H. Wollaston proceeded to take up the appointment of Station Staff Officer, Chakrata.

December 23rd. Major G. F. Leslie promoted Lieutenant-Colonel, dated December 3rd, 1901.

Colonel W. R. Kenyon-Slaney sailed for South Africa to take up an appointment as Special Service Officer.

December 24th. Captain Hon. C. F. H. Napier was transferred to the 4th Battalion, dated November 26th, 1901.

December 25th. Rifleman A. Harris was accidentally killed at Meerut.

January 6th, 1902. Four companies, strength 580, under Major V. A. Couper left Meerut for manœuvres at Badarpur, near Delhi.

January 13th. Major Scudamore inspected the Battalion Signallers. The report was as follows :—"An excellent lot of well-trained signallers, thoroughly up-to-date both in practical work and theoretical knowledge. I do not think the Figure of Merit obtained does real justice to the men's every-day capacity for accurate work and I consider the Signallers thoroughly efficient for employment on field service."

January 16th. Orders received for the preparation of a draft of four Sergeants, six Corporals, and 140 Riflemen for service with a Battalion in South Africa.

January 21st. The draft for South Africa under Lieutenant M. H. Helyar left Meerut.

January 24th. Lieutenant-Colonel G. F. Leslie sailed for South Africa.

Major V. A. Couper assumed command of the Battalion.

January 31st. Major V. A. Couper appointed second in command of the Battalion.

February 1st. The Battalion left Camp Badarpur and marched to Delhi.

February 4th. The Battalion returned to Meerut.

February 8th. A Battalion bakery was started.

February 10th. Major W. F. Parker was appointed Commandant at Kailana Depôt for the summer.

February 24th. Major-General McLeod, C.B., commenced the Annual inspection of the Battalion.

March 10th. Lieutenant-Colonel G. Cockburn, D.S.O., arrived and assumed command of the Battalion. 400 N.C.O.'s and Riflemen, under Captain S. H. Rickman, left Meerut by rail for Dehra Dun *en route* to Kailana.

March 23rd. The families left for Charata.

April 9th. A draft of four Sergeants, five Corporals, and 138 Riflemen arrived at Headquarters from South Africa. Lieutenant H. J. Meysey-Thompson proceeded to take up an appointment as Section Officer at the Boer prisoners' camp at Bhim Tal.

May 6th. Colour-Sergeant G. H. English was awarded the Medal for Long Service and Good Conduct.

May 7th. Major E. A. F. Dawson joined the Battalion, and was posted to "E" Company.

May 23rd. Sergeant-Major W. Sherman gazetted Quartermaster, dated May 3rd, 1902, and posted to the Militia.

June 2nd. Colour-Sergeant G. H. English died in China.

June 9th. Rifleman I. Gibson was granted the Medal for Long Service and Good Conduct.

July 4th. Lieutenant H. J. Meysey-Thompson promoted Captain, dated June 14th, 1902, and posted to 4th Battalion.

August 9th. Review Order Parade on the occasion of the Coronation of His Most Gracious Majesty the King.

August 22nd. Colour-Sergeant H. W. Bryant promoted Sergeant-Major of the Battalion, *vice Lieutenant and Quartermaster Sherman*, dated May 3rd, 1902.

August 25th. Regimental Birthday. Sports arranged but postponed on account of wet weather.

October 20th. Green putties discontinued and khaki putties introduced in place of them.

October 23rd. Competition for Queen Victoria's Cup. Average, 89.7.

October 24th. Inspection by Colonel Hill, Inspector of Gymnasia. Report as follows:—"The men are alert and smart, and handle their arms thoroughly well. The Instructors are keen and efficient. All ranks in this Battalion take an intelligent interest in physical training."

October 31st. The Battalion, strength, fourteen officers and 751 N.C.O.'s and men, left Meerut by route march for Umballa to join the Northern Army of the Delhi Umballa Manœuvres.

November 4th. Captain Lord Henniker joined from England.

November 10th. Battalion arrived at Umballa, and joined the 4th Brigade, 2nd Division, Northern Army, Delhi Manœuvres; went into Camp at Bibiyal.

November 16th. Captain A. T. Paley joined from England.

November 30th. Moved south from Umballa with Northern Army to commence operations against Delhi.

The Warrant Officers, Staff- and Colour-Sergeants are as follows:—

WARRANT OFFICERS.

Sergeant-Major H. W. Bryant.

Bandmaster R. T. Stevens.

Schoolmaster A. H. Parish.

STAFF-SERGEANTS.

Quartermaster-Sergeant A. R. Cox.

Orderly-Room-Sergeant, Colour-Sergeant F. Garneys.

Sergeant-Bugler D. H. Lumgair.

Liquor-Bar-Sergeant R. Jaffrey.

Band-Sergeant H. Baxter.

Orderly-Room Clerk, Acting-Sergeant F. T. Budgen.

Armourer-Sergeant A. T. Rathbone.

COLOUR-SERGEANTS.

"A" Company, A. H. Harris.

"B" Company, A. E. Ayers.

"C" Company, A. J. Payne.

"D" Company, R. Wignall.

"E" Company, C. Franklin.

"F" Company, F. H. Bell.

"G" Company, W. Quinton.

"H" Company, J. Denton.

WAR MEDALS.

Seventeen Officers and 276 N.C.O.'s and Men are in possession of War Medals.

GOOD CONDUCT MEDALS.

Sergeant-Bugler D. H. Lumgair and Riflemen E. Freeman and I. Gibson are in possession of Good Conduct Medals.

GOOD CONDUCT BADGES.

One Good Conduct Badge ...	...	...	618
Two Good Conduct Badges...	...	...	291
Three Good Conduct Badges	...	...	8
Four Good Conduct Badges	...	...	4
Five Good Conduct Badges...	...	...	2
			—
		Total	923
Total number of Badges	...	...	1250

RE-ENGAGEMENTS AND EXTENSIONS.

Total number re-engaged ...	...	...	61
Re-engaged during the year	...	...	9
Total number extended	...	...	306
Extended during the year	...	...	5
Prolonged service ...	...	...	2

EDUCATIONAL CERTIFICATES.

1st Class, 41 ; 2nd Class, 284 ; 3rd Class, 206.

CERTIFICATES OBTAINED DURING THE YEAR.

1st Class, 16; 2nd Class, 45 ; 3rd Class, 50.

Twenty-one N.C.O.'s and Men have passed in Group I. 1st Class, nine of them during the year.

The following obtained Certificates of Qualification as Musketry Instructors :—

Colour-Sergeant J. Denton.
Sergeant H. Cleverly.
Sergeant C. Andrews.
Sergeant G. Madeley.

OFFICERS' CERTIFICATES.

Lieutenant H. C. Buller.
Captain R. C. MacLachlan.

The undermentioned Officers gained Certificates of Proficiency in the subjects noted :—

MOUNTED INFANTRY.

Lieutenant H. R. Sturgis and twenty-two N.C.O.'s and Men at
Fategarh.

TRANSPORT.

Captain R. W. Gillespie.
Captain H. J. Meysey-Thompson.
Lieutenant E. R. Meade-Waldo.
Corporal C. Mayhew.
Corporal P. Kearney.
Acting-Corporal A. Baldock.
Acting-Corporal H. Vigor.
Rifleman G. Mansbridge.
Rifleman W. O'Meara.

SUPPLY DUTIES.

Corporal F. Taylor.
Rifleman W. Pearson.

SIGNALLING.

Lieutenant J. A. W. Spence.
Lieutenant T. E. Baring.
Acting-Corporal G. Raymond.

GYMNASISTICS.

Corporal T. Walker.
Acting-Corporal H. Staddon.

PIONEER SERGEANTS.

Sergeant W. Moore.
Acting-Corporal W. O. H. Smithurst.

MASTER COOK.

Sergeant H. Thatcher.

MASTER SHOEMAKERS.

Acting-Corporal D. Miles.
Rifleman W. Ellison.

ACTING-SCHOOLMASTER.

Acting-Corporal E. Carter.

AMBULANCE.

Eight N.C.O.'s and Riflemen.

COLD SHOEING.

Eight N.C.O.'s and Riflemen.

TELEGRAPHY.

Five Riflemen.

DEATHS.

No.	Rank and Name.	Station.	1902.
5143	Rifleman G. Nicholls...	Delhi	Mar. 3.
7294	Rifleman F. Dowling...	Meerut	April 16.
6585	Rifleman P. Potter ...	Delhi	April 24.
6910	Rifleman J. Doyle ...	Kailana	May 2.
2255	Rifleman F. Norman...	Delhi	May 7.
3298	Corporal W. Sackfield	Kailana	May 11.
6884	Rifleman G. Barcock ...	Meerut	May 14.
6480	Rifleman F. Brown ...	Kailana	May 17.
6679	Rifleman J. Lawrence	Meerut	June 4.
6320	Col.-Sergeant G. English	China	June 2.
7883	Act.-Corporal C. Haken	Meerut	June 26.
5678	Rifleman J. Martin ...	Meerut	July 31.
7694	Rifleman W. Boswell	Meerut	Sept. 3.
3446	Rifleman G. Garner ...	Laudour	Oct. 9.
7509	Rifleman G. Jones ...	Meerut	Oct. 28.
Present strength of Battalion			1276

4TH BATTALION.

January 4th, 1902. Arrival in Table Bay.

January 5th. Disembarked at Cape Town. Left half Battalion entrained under Lieutenant-Colonel Wilson, right half under Colonel Pemberton, and left for Kroonstad.

January 7th. Right half Battalion detrained, and manned sangars between Hanover Road and Naauwpoort, occupying the gaps between the blockhouses garrisoned by the 3rd Battalion Grenadier Guards.

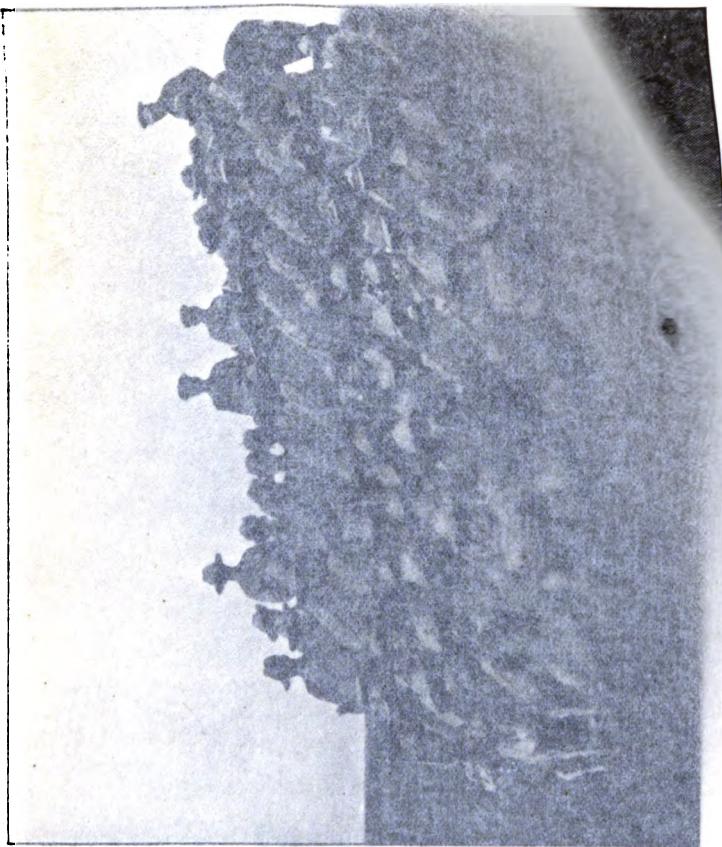
January 8th. Right half Battalion entrained again, and proceeded north.

January 9th. Left half Battalion arrived at Kroonstad, and occupied a portion of the defences round that station.

January 11th. Right half Battalion arrived at Kroonstad. Colonel Pemberton was appointed Commandant, and Captain Thornton, Station Staff Officer.

January 12th. Right half Battalion, made up to 354 rank and file, occupied blockhouses along the Kroonstad-Lindley-Bethlehem line. Headquarters of the Battalion took over Gun Hill, Kroonstad.

January 23rd. "G," or Captain Hon. C. F. Napier's Company, and a portion of "F," or Captain L. H. Thornton's Company,



IN
FOLJAMBÉ'S) AT KROONSTAD.
JUNE, 1902.

THE RIFLE BRIGADE CHRONICLE.

TELEGRAPHY.

Five Riflemen.

DEATHS.

Serial No.	Second Name.	Station.	Year
5776	W. Nicholls...	Delhi	Mar.
5777	H. Dowling...	Meerut	April
5778	P. Peeter ...	Delhi	April
5779	J. Doyle ...	Kabul	May
5780	T. Norman ...	Delhi	May
5781	W. Suckled	Kabul	May
5782	Private G. Pocock ...	Meerut	May
5783	P. Brown ...	Kabul	May
5784	L. Allen J. Lawrence	Meerut	June
5785	Col. Sergeant G. F. Gush	China	June
5786	Act. Corporal C. Makin	Meerut	June
5787	Riflemen J. Merton ...	Meerut	July
5788	Riflemen W. Boswell	Meerut	Sept.
5789	Riflemen G. Garner ...	Lahore	Oct.
5790	Private C. Jones ...	Meerut	Oct.
For the strength of Battalion			1275

4th BATTALION.

January 4th, 1892. Arrival in Table Bay.

January 5th. Disembarked at Cape Town. Left half Battalion entrained under Lieutenant-Colonel Wilson, right half under Col. Lamberton, and left for Kroonstad.

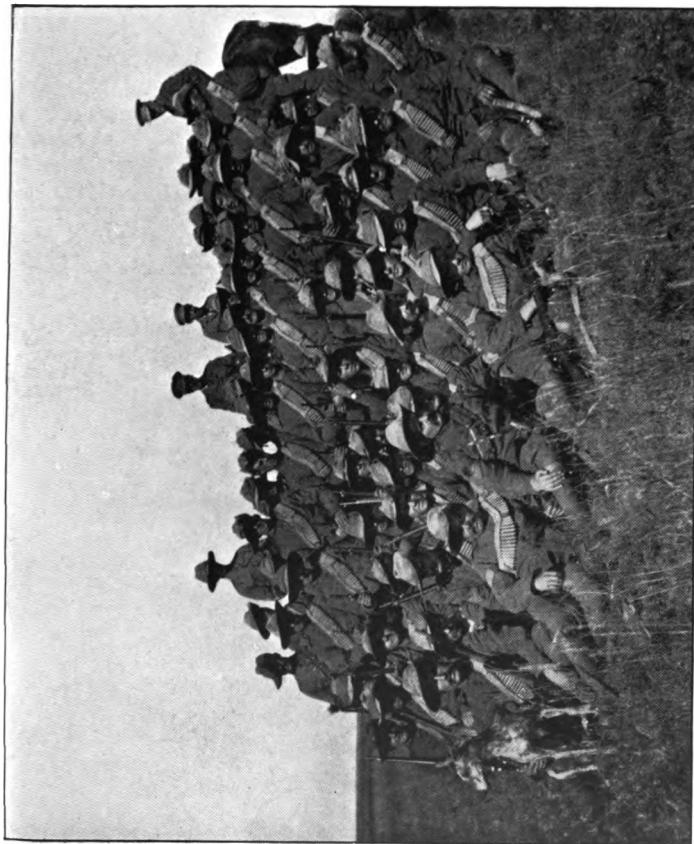
January 7th. Right half Battalion detrained, and marching between Hanover Road and Naauwpoort, occupying a space between the blockhouses garrisoned by the 3rd Battalion, the Grenadiers.

January 8th. Right half Battalion entrained again, and proceeded to Kroonstad.

January 10th. Left half Battalion arrived at Kroonstad, and took a portion of the defences round that station.

January 11th. Right half Battalion arrived at Kroonstad. Col. Lamberton was appointed Commandant, and Col. T. Napier was appointed Staff Officer.

January 12th. Right half Battalion, made up to 354 rank and file, garrisoned blockhouses along the Kroonstad-Lindley-Bethulie road. Headquarters of the Battalion took over Gun Hill, Kroonstad, on the 23rd. "G," or Captain Hon. C. F. Napier's Company, and a portion of "F," or Captain L. H. Thornton's Company,



4TH BATTALION
"H" COMPANY (CAPT. HON. A. FOLJAMBE'S) AT KROONSTAD.
JUNE, 1902.

To face p. 144.

occupied Blockhouses in continuation of the right half Battalion and **on** Kaalfontein Loop.

January 27th. Lieutenant-Colonel G. F. Leslie posted to the Battalion on promotion.

February 9th. Lieutenant-Colonel G. F. Leslie joined the Battalion.

February 10th. Second-Lieutenant G. C. Sladen proceeded to join the 4th Battalion Mounted Infantry Company under Captain L. T. Saunderson.

February 13th. Lieutenant J. L. Buxton took over the duties of Station Staff Officer, Kroonstad.

February 16th. Colonel A. R. Pemberton relinquished command of the Battalion, having commanded it since December 1st, 1897. Lieutenant-Colonel H. F. M. Wilson took over the duties of Commandant, Kroonstad, from Colonel A. R. Pemberton.

February 17th. Lieutenant-Colonel G. F. Leslie took over command of the Battalion.

February 19th. "E," or Captain C. Knox's Company, moved from E Section to D Section (Gun Hill) Kroonstad defences.

February 20th. Headquarters of the Battalion moved from Gun Hill, Kroonstad, to Doornkop.

February 25th. The following were the remarks made by G.O.C. Dublin District on the Musketry of the Battalion for the year 1901 :

"Considering the numbers exercised, and the large proportion of young soldiers, I am of opinion that the musketry training of the Battalion, as is always the case, has been most carefully and efficiently carried out, both as regards trained men and recruits. The great interest taken in all musketry matters by the officer commanding has been followed by all ranks under him. The training of the large number of recruits is most satisfactory, and speaks volumes for the system of training in the Battalion."

March 4th. Two N.C.O.'s and forty-seven Riflemen proceeded to Pretoria for training prior to joining the 4th Battalion Mounted Infantry Company under Captain L. T. Saunderson.

March 23rd. Quartermaster-Sergeant H. E. Worthing was presented with the Distinguished Conduct Medal.

March 25th. The Battalion took over Blockhouses 35 to 63A from 2nd Battalion Seaforth Highlanders, "E," or Captain C. Knox's Company, vacating Gun Hill, Kroonstad, and occupying Dornkloof.

April 6th. 2nd Battalion Queen's relieved the Battalion in Blockhouses 50 to 63A.

April 7th. "A" Company and "E," or Captain C. Knox's Company, took over blockhouses 1 to 9, and A and B Sections of the Kroonstad defences from the Militia.

May 9th. A draft of four N.C.O.'s and seventy-five Riflemen joined from 15th Provisional Battalion.

May 10th. Lieutenant Hon. E. Weld-Forester proceeded to

join 4th Battalion Mounted Infantry Company, which had recently been transferred from 20th to 13th Battalion Mounted Infantry.

June 1st. News received that Peace had been signed the previous day.

June 3rd. The following left Kroonstad for England to take part in the Coronation celebrations:—

Lieutenant-Colonel H. F. M. Wilson, Quartermaster-Sergeant H. Worthing, Sergeant W. Barker, Corporal W. Baker, and seven Riflemen.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. F. M. Wilson handed over the duties of Commandant, Kroonstad, to Lieutenant-Colonel G. F. Leslie.

June 5th. Headquarters of the Battalion moved from Doornkop to Gun Hill, Kroonstad.

June 6th. The following telegram was published in Orders:—
"June 5th, 12133. Following telegram from Secretary of State for War is published for your information, begins: June 4th. His Majesty's Government offer to you their most sincere congratulations on the energy, skill, patience, with which you have conducted this prolonged campaign, and would wish you to communicate to the troops under your orders their profound sense of the spirit and endurance with which they have met every call made upon them, of their bravery in action, of the excellent discipline preserved, and of the humanity shown by them throughout this trying period."

June 8th. The Companies in Kroonstad took part in the Peace Thanksgiving Service.

June 25th. The Battalion concentrated on Gun Hill, Kroonstad.

June 30th. Lieutenant-Colonel G. F. Leslie and Lieutenant J. L. Buxton relinquished the duties of Commandant and Station Staff Officer, Kroonstad, respectively. The Battalion left Kroonstad for Bloemfontein by march route, and camped at Boschrand.

July 1st. The Battalion encamped at Hoffontein Bridge.

July 2nd. The Battalion encamped at Ventersburg Road.

July 3rd. The Battalion encamped at Virginia Siding.

July 4th. The Battalion encamped at Doorn Spruit. Eighty-four Reservists under Major C. F. Pinney left the Battalion for England; six of this party were injured in a railway accident at Karree. Major C. F. Pinney ceased to be attached to the Battalion.

July 5th. Battalion encamped at Smaldeel.

July 7th. Battalion encamped at Eensgevonden.

July 8th. Battalion encamped at Brandfort.

July 9th. Battalion encamped at Karree.

July 10th. Battalion encamped at Glen; orders were received for the Battalion to return to Karree.

July 11th. Battalion encamped at Karree.

July 14th. The Battalion was inspected by Major-General T. E. Stephenson, C.B.

July 26th. Captain F. A. Irby ceased to be attached to the Battalion.

July 28th. Captain Hon. G. H. Morris joined the Battalion, and was attached to it for duty.

August 2nd. Captain P. R. Creed joined the Battalion for duty on promotion.

August 10th. A draft of 187 Riflemen joined from the 15th Provisional Battalion.

August 16th. Twenty-five N.C.O.'s and Riflemen left the Battalion for England for discharge and transfer to the Reserve.

August 25th. Regimental Birthday. The usual Sports were held.

August 30th. Captain P. R. Creed appointed member of the Compensation Board, Bethulie.

September 1st. Twenty-five Riflemen proceeded to Harrismith to join 1st Mounted Infantry.

September 3rd. Mounted Infantry Company found by this Battalion transferred to 1st Regiment Mounted Infantry.

September 8th. Second-Lieutenant R. P. Burrowes took over duties of Assistant R.S.O. Bloemfontein.

September 15th. Forty-five Riflemen proceeded to Pietermaritzburg to join 2nd Battalion on transfer.

September 22nd. Five Officers, one Warrant Officer, ninety-nine Sergeants and Riflemen with Band and Buglers—total 136—proceeded to Pretoria under Captain Hon. A. Foljambe to take part in the funeral of the late Brevet-Major H. E. Vernon, D.S.O.

October 7th. Battalion Rifle Meeting was held on this and the two following days.

October 13th. Battalion marched from Karree to Glen Lyon.

October 13th. Battalion marched from Glyn Lyon to Bloemfontein.

November 1st. Battalion was inspected by Lieutenant-General Hon. Sir N. Lyttelton, K.C.B., Commanding Transvaal and Orange River Colony.

December 6th. H.M.'s forces in the Orange River Colony ceased to be subject to the Army Act as if they were on active service.

December 20th. Captain Hon. G. H. Morris proceeded home.

Strength of Battalion on December 31st, 1902:—Lieutenant-Colonel 1, Major 1, Captains 8, Lieutenants 4, Second-Lieutenants 13, Staff 2, Warrant Officer 1, Staff Sergeants 5, Sergeants 45, Acting-Sergeants 12, Corporals 35, Acting-Corporals 48, Buglers 16, Riflemen, 782; total all ranks, 978.

The Warrant Officers, Staff- and Colour-Sergeants are as follows:—

WARRANT OFFICERS.

Sergeant-Major G. Mitchell.
Bandmaster J. Brady.

STAFF-SERGEANTS.

Quartermaster-Sergeant H. E. Worthing.
Orderly-Room-Sergeant W. Nash.
Sergeant-Instructor of Musketry W. Churcher.
Sergeant-Bugler G. Lee.

STAFF-SERGEANTS (*continued*).

Sergeant-Master-Cook J. Schalk.
 Pioneer-Sergeant R. White.
 Band-Sergeant P. Guest.
 Orderly-Room Clerk-Sergeant A. B. Heaney.
 Officers' Mess-Sergeant J. P. Cummins.
 Sergeant-Master-Tailor F. Waite (attached)
 Armourer-Sergeant J. Dawes.

COLOUR-SERGEANTS.

"A" Company, F. Green.
 "B" Company, S. C. Vassila.
 "C" —
 "D" Company, R. Jackson.
 "E" Company, W. Brown.
 "F" Company, C. Saunders
 "G" Company, H. Moore.
 "H" Company, G. Ostler.

WAR MEDALS.

23 Officers, 1 Warrant Officer, and 771 N.C.O's and Riflemen are in possession of War Medals.

DISTINGUISHED CONDUCT MEDAL.

Quartermaster Sergt. H. E. Worthing (with one bar).

LONG SERVICE AND GOOD CONDUCT MEDAL.

No. 3149, Corporal P. Burton.

GOOD CONDUCT BADGES.

One Good Conduct Badge	...	...	...	254
Two Good Conduct Badges	...	...	...	40
Three Good Conduct Badges	...	...	...	13
Four Good Conduct Badges	...	...	...	2
				—
Total	...	...	309	

RE-ENGAGEMENTS.

Number re-engaged	...	...	30
Number re-engaged during the year	...	...	5

INCREASE.

From other Corps	...	...	...	1
From 2nd Battalion	...	...	...	5
From 15th Provisional Battalion	...	...	...	290
				—
Total	...	...	296	

DECREASE.

Died	...	...	...	...	...	15
Discharged	...	...	...	...	...	3
Deserted	...	...	...	...	...	1
To Army Reserve	...	...	...	...	...	119
To other Corps	...	...	...	...	...	6
To 2nd Battalion	...	...	...	...	...	45
To Home Battalion or Dépôt	...	...	...	...	...	63
						—
				Total	...	252

EDUCATIONAL CERTIFICATES.

1st Class, 13 ; 2nd Class, 88 ; 3rd Class, 76.

CERTIFICATES DURING THE YEAR.

1st Class, 3 ; 2nd Class, 2 ; 3rd Class, 10.

DEATHS.

No.	Rank and Name.	Cause.	Station.
3118	Rifleman J. Blackford	Accidentally shot ...	Kroonstad
6461	Rifleman A. Emms ...	Accidentally drowned	Bloemspruit
4689	Rifleman H. Green ...	Enteric fever	Kroonstad
6998	Rifleman A. Stevens ...	Dysentery ...	Kroonstad
5866	Rifleman W. Dickson	Enteric fever	Kroonstad
7451	Rifleman F. Woodruffe	Enteric fever	Kroonstad
8210	Rifleman J. Salmon ...	Enteric fever	Kroonstad
7957	Rifleman T. Shaw ...	Enteric fever	Kroonstad
7348	Rifleman A. Mitchell	Dysentery ...	Standerton
6342	Rifleman J. Howe ...	Enteric fever	Kroonstad
7907	Rifleman C. Elliott ...	Dysentery ...	Kroonstad
7385	Corporal T. Wright ...	Enteric fever	Kroonstad
7272	Rifleman C. Govett ...	Enteric fever	Kroonstad
8525	Rifleman H. Beady ...	Enteric fever	Kroonstad
7766	Rifleman L. Palmer ...	Enteric fever	Kroonstad

15TH PROVISIONAL BATTALION.

The 15th Provisional Battalion was formed on December 16th, 1901, from details 1st, 2nd, and 4th Battalions, and quartered in Portobello Barracks, Dublin, with one Company at Wellington Barracks.

In command, Colonel J. A. Fergusson ; Adjutant, Lieutenant A. A. G. Bond (4th Battalion) ; Quartermaster, Captain and Quartermaster H. Hone.

January 8th, 1902. A draft of one Sergeant, two Corporals, one Bugler and sixty-nine Recruits arrived from the Rifle Dépôt.

January 14th. Major E. B. Crake, Reserve of Officers, joined as second in command.

January 17th. Captain Sir E. Grogan proceeded to the Staff College.

Lieutenant E. W. Blois resigned his commission.

January 22nd. Captain G. M. A. Ellis (4th Battalion) joined for duty.

January 26th. Major A. G. Ferguson (1st Battalion) joined for duty.

January 28th. A party of Recruits proceeded to Birr for musketry.

January 30th. Mr. Harris, Bandmaster 4th Battalion, died.

February 15th. Wearing of the valise discontinued.

February 21st. A draft of three Corporals and seventy-three Recruits arrived from Rifle Depôt.

March 1st. Second-Lieutenants H. R. M. Howard, Hon. H. S. Pakington, 4th Battalion, G. N. Hubbard, 1st Battalion, joined for duty.

March 4th. Bandmaster C. H. Barry (4th Battalion) joined on appointment.

March 24th. Instructions received to prepare a draft for South Africa.

April 8th. Fifty-four Recruits arrived from Rifle Depôt.

April 14th. Draft of 240 Riflemen under Lieutenant A. T. Paley to South Africa.

May 3rd. Battalion paraded in Phoenix Park for inspection by H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, the Commander of the Forces.

May 22nd. Battalion proceeded to Curragh Camp for annual course of musketry.

May 30th. Battalion took part in King's Birthday parade under Captain W. R. Wingfield-Digby, Colonel Fergusson being in command of the Troops in Dublin.

June 4th. Battalion Rifle Meeting held.

June 5th. Battalion returned to Dublin.

June 17th. Lieutenant C. J. Johnstone appointed Assistant-Adjutant.

June 23rd. Major A. G. Ferguson, Captain H. Hone, Lieutenant C. J. Johnstone, and the Coronation Party left Dublin for London.

June 29th. Captain G. B. Gosling joined the Battalion.

June 30th. Lieutenant F. H. Nugent joined the Battalion.

July 1st. Orders were received to prepare a draft for South Africa.

July 9th. A draft of 108 Recruits arrived from the Depôt.

July 17th. A draft of 397 N.C.O.'s and men left for South Africa under Captain B. H. Cooke.

July 21st and 22nd. The Battalion was inspected by Major-General W. F. Vetch, commanding Dublin garrison.

August 7th. Major E. B. Crake, Captain H. Hone, Lieutenant C. J. Johnstone, and ninety-seven men proceeded to London for the

Coronation. Captain G. B. Gosling proceeded to London as Adjutant of the Dublin contingent at the Coronation. Captain S. E. Hollond was selected to marshal the procession.

August 11th. The Battalion lined the streets at Dublin on the departure of His Excellency Earl Cadogan.

September 2nd. Captains L. H. Thornton and C. D'A. Baker-Carr joined for duty.

September 3rd. A draft of thirty-three recruits arrived from Rifle Dépôt.

September 19th. Captain L. H. Thornton left the Battalion for duty at the Dépôt. The Battalion proceeded to Kilbride for field firing.

September 22nd. Battalion received orders to hold themselves in readiness to proceed to Portsmouth.

September 24th. Battalion lined the streets on the occasion of the entry of His Excellency Earl Dudley into Dublin.

October 9th. Captain and Brevet-Major J. E. Gough joined the Battalion for duty.

October 20th. Battalion left Dublin for Cambridge Barracks, Portsmouth.

October 21st. A draft of 100 Recruits arrived from Dépôt.

October 23rd. Battalion was inspected by the Commander-in-Chief.

October 25th. Battalion proceeded to London to line the streets during the Royal progress. Strength fifteen Officers, one Warrant Officer, and 479 all ranks (five officers and 158 N.C.O.'s and men from Dépôt).

October 26th. Captain and Brevet-Major J. E. Gough left, having been selected for service in Somaliland.

October 31st. Battalion disbanded at Portsmouth.

WARRANT OFFICERS.

Sergeant-Major, Colour-Sergeant L. Eastmead.

Bandmaster, 1st Battalion, Mr. Barry.

Bandmaster, 4th Battalion, Mr. Brady.

STAFF-SERGEANTS.

Quartermaster-Sergeant S. J. Cox.

Orderly-Room-Sergeant M. Tuppas.

Sergeant-Instructor of Musketry H. J. Churcher.

Sergeant-Bugler (t) G. Pipe.

Sergeant-Master-Cook C. Hunt.

Pioneer-Sergeant (t) J. Morrison.

Band-Sergeant (t) D. Bonham.

Orderly-Room-Clerk, Sergeant (t) E. Coates.

Sergeant-Master-Tailor J. Tomlins, 1st Battalion.

Sergeant-Master-Tailor J. Holderness, 4th Battalion.

• (t) Signifies Temporary.

COLOUR-SERGEANTS.

- 1 Company, A. W. Beer.
- 2 Company (*t*), W. H. Lawlor.
- 3 Company (*t*), G. Jackson.
- 4 Company, E. S. Tomsett.
- 5 Company, C. H. Higgins.
- 6 Company (*t*), A. Skinner.
- 7 Company (*t*), B. Longden.
- 8 Company (*t*), W. Traylen.

LONG SERVICE AND GOOD CONDUCT MEDALS.

Colour-Sergeant Bradshaw.
Rifleman Lee.
Rifleman Sayers.

DISTINGUISHED CONDUCT MEDAL.

Colour-Sergeant A. Beer.
Sergeant Coyne.

INCREASE.

From Depôt	...	...	...	...	...	380
Enlisted at Headquarters	...	...	...	...	...	13
Joined from desertion	...	...	...	...	...	13
From Battalions abroad	...	...	...	...	...	247
From 4th Battalion	...	...	...	...	...	519
						—
	Total	...	...	...	...	1,172

DECREASE.

Died	...	...	...	...	...	5
Discharged	...	...	...	...	...	200
Deserted	...	...	...	...	...	10
To Army Reserve	...	...	...	...	...	189
To other Corps	...	...	...	...	...	22
To Auxiliary Forces	...	...	...	...	...	2
To Battalions abroad	...	...	...	...	...	642
To Home Battalion or Depôt	...	...	...	...	...	13
						—
	Total	...	...	...	...	1,083

MUSKETRY CERTIFICATES.

(*t*) Acting-Sergeant Allen (distinguished) ... Hythe
 Sergeant O'Donnell (distinguished) ... Hythe
 Sergeant Bates (distinguished) ... Hythe
 (*t*) Acting-Sergeant Kearns Hythe
 Sergeant Poile Hythe

(*t*) Signifies Temporary.

SIGNALLING CERTIFICATES.

Acting-Corporal White	...	...	Aldershot
Rifleman McKay	...	...	Aldershot

GYMNASTIC CERTIFICATES.

Acting-Corporal Allen	...	...	Curragh
Acting-Corporal Smith	...	...	Curragh
Acting-Corporal Beechan	...	...	Curragh

OTHER CERTIFICATES.

Acting-Corporal J. Morrison ; Pioneer-Sergeant Chatham.

DEATHS.

No.	Rank and Name.	Cause.	Station.
8821	Rifleman H. Allmark	Pneumonia	Dublin
1022	Acting-Sergeant A. J. Bullen	Epilepsy	Dublin
4407	Rifleman W. Plater	Phthisis...	Derby
9427	Sergeant L. J. Titmus	Consumption	Netley
	Bandmaster F. J. Harris	Heart disease	Dublin

MUSKETRY.

3RD BATTALION.

ANNUAL COURSE OF MUSKETRY.

Individual	...	...	...	...	...	138
Collective	...	...	...	...	...	28
Revolver	...	...	...	...	...	98

Classification.

Marksmen.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
477	577	75
Total number exercised	...	...

Companies.

“A” Company, Captain S. H. Rickman	...	...	...	...	138
					30
“B” Company, Captain M. G. E. Bell	...	...	...	...	142
					29
“C” Company, Major W. T. Parker	...	...	...	...	142
					28
“D” Company, Major V. A. Couper	...	...	...	...	138
					31
“E” Company (vacant)	...	...	...	...	131
					24
“F” Company, Captain Lord Henniker	...	...	...	...	147
					30
“G” Company (vacant)	...	...	...	...	123
					26
“H” Company, Captain A. V. J. Cowell	...	...	...	...	143
					29

BEST SHOOTING COMPANY.

“F” Company, or Captain Lord Henniker’s.

Best Shot in the Battalion.

No. 2007, Rifleman W. Vincent.

Last year we gave a full account of the B.P.R.A. Meeting at Meerut, showing what prizes the Battalion won. The ranges being

at our gates, the whole Battalion was connected in some way or other with the Meeting, either shooting, marking, or superintending, to say nothing of tent-pitching, for over a fortnight, and even at nights we dreamt of "bullseyes" and "possibles," so that after the Meeting most of us turned our thoughts to other things. While out in camp at Badapur, near Delhi, we carried out some most interesting field firing by companies and double companies with good results. During the hot weather we fired one or two matches, and the Rifle Club had several competitions. A Battalion team fired the matches with our friends the 15th Hussars, each winning one, and "F" Company fired two matches with "C" Squadron of the same regiment again, each winning one. A list of the Rifle Club competitions is given below. Somehow we never seem to do as well as we should, considering the good shooting of the Battalion in the various A.R.A. matches. Last year "H" Company were thirteenth and "F" forty-second in the Inter-Company Team Match, in the Young Soldiers' Cup the Battalion were third, and in the Queen Victoria Cup seventeenth with 711 points. This year our team for the Queen Victoria Cup have as usual had the same difficulties to contend with, which must inevitably happen at Meerut in the hot weather, the Battalion being split up in three places, from men suffering from fever, and also good shots being away on various duties. The team fired on October 23rd, but only made three points more than last year, which will be no use; they shot well at 200 and 500 yards, but unfortunately failed at 600, Sergeant Brandt being the only one who stayed the course, making 34 with a total of 96. Most unfortunately, the day the companies fired for the Inter-Company Team Match a howling wind was blowing, and what might have been a good shoot resulted in an indifferent score, "B" Company being best with 93.

MATCH I.—Distance 200 yards. No. of rounds 10.

Target khaki. Disappearing heads and shoulders in view four seconds; hidden ten seconds.

Prize-winners. (Eight hits each.)

Sergeant-Major Sherman.

2622 Rifleman Baldwin.

5051 „ Fowler.

2548 Bugler Powell.

3377 Acting-Corporal Smith.

MATCH II.—Distance 200 yards. No. of rounds 8.

Target khaki. Heads and shoulders appearing anywhere between two given points, in view four seconds, disappearing for four seconds.

Prize-winners. Six hits each.

4261	Acting-Corporal	Brooks.
3536	"	Bartlett.
3133	Rifleman	Blanchard.
4289	"	Roberts.
1397	"	Izzard.

MATCH III.—Distance 800 yards. Shot for by Classes.
No. of rounds 7.

Target Regulation. Sight Regulation.

Marksman. Prize-winners.

Colour-Sergeant	Ayres	...	...	...	26
6829	Rifleman	Bingham	...	...	25
6988	"	North	...	...	25

Second-Class Shots.

7003	Rifleman	Hurrell	...	...	25
7351	"	Watson	...	...	24
3549	"	Taylor	...	...	23

Third-Class Shots.

2828	Rifleman	Whittaker	...	...	26
3423	"	Court	...	...	22
7702	"	Berkhead	...	...	17

15TH PROVISIONAL BATTALION.

ANNUAL COURSE.

Year, 1902. Place, Curragh Camp.

Battalion Figure of Merit	...	...	...	...	...	<u>131</u>
Individual	...	...	...	...	...	8
Field Practices	...	...	...	...	...	8
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	8

CLASSIFICATION.

Marksman.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
182	274	47
Total number exercised	...	503

Companies.

1 Company	...	...	...	...	...	120
2 Company	...	...	...	...	...	151
3 Company	...	...	...	...	...	125
4 Company	...	...	...	...	...	121
5 Company	...	...	...	...	...	126
6 Company	...	...	...	...	...	123
7 Company	143
8 Company	143

Best Shot of Battalion.

Sergeant J. Batt, 8 Company	214
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Best Shots of Companies.

			Points.
1 Acting-Sergeant A. Bates	183
2 Rifleman W. Hawkes	198
3 Acting-Sergeant A. Kelly	...	...	185
4 Sergeant P. Mayer	..	...	192
5 Sergeant P. Coyne	...	...	183
6 Corporal J. Lovett	...	...	190
7 Acting-Sergeant A. Mitchie	...	...	203
8 Corporal E. Seabrook	...	...	191

Best Company (Individual).

		Points.
No. 2 Company	...	151

RECRUITS.

Number Exercised	283
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CLASSIFICATION.

Figure of Merit	366
1st Class, 253 ; 2nd Class, 30 ; 3rd Class, <i>nil.</i>						28

Best Shot of Recruits for the Year.

8617 Rifleman C. Davis	492
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FIELD FIRING REPORT, 1902.

Carried out at Kilbride Camp, September, 1902.

Number of all ranks taking part	163
Number of men firing	...	...	138
Number of rounds fired	...	...	7,300
Hits obtained	...	...	1,721
Percentage of hits to rounds allotted	...	...	23

Practice commenced at 1,780 yards.

The attack commenced with long range volleys by half companies, after which "Independent Fire" was employed.

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

INFANTRY TRAINING (PROVISIONAL) 1902.

THE appearance of this book has called attention once again to the subject of "Skirmishing," and it may interest Riflemen to read the following correspondence anent the same.

It may be remembered that in the *Infantry Drill*, 1896, no instructions whatever were given as to the duty of skirmishers. It was to remedy this obvious defect that some officers of the regiment in 1899 brought out a capital little pamphlet entitled *The Theory and Practice of Skirmishing*, which in fifteen small pages gave all the information that the *Infantry Drill*, 1896, did not give. It fell to me, as Editor of the *CHRONICLE*, to write a short notice of this book, and which appeared on pages 320-322 of the volume for 1900, published in the spring of 1901.

In this I directed attention to the fact that it was almost a hundred years since the founders of the first Regiment of British Riflemen, Colonels Coote Manningham and William Stewart, had been likewise compelled to write instructions and give lectures on the subject, owing to the absence of all official instructions at the time. Some months later I received the following letter from Colonel Walter F. G. G. [unclear] of the 1st Riflemen :—

"DEAR EDITOR,

"I was
mishing, in connec

compiled by some officers of the Rifle Brigade, referred to in the CHRONICLE for 1900.

“ When I had the honour to hold an official position at the War Office from 1885 to 1891, I found myself at the head of the Branch which was charged with (among other matters) the preparation of the Infantry Drill book, from which the instructions on Skirmishing had been omitted for many years. I succeeded in obtaining the sanction of the authorities to the re-introduction of a chapter on Skirmishing, and this appeared in the edition of 1889. It will be interesting to Riflemen to know that this chapter was written by the late Colonel C. G. Slade. Alas! very soon afterwards other influences prevailed, and the subject again disappeared from the next edition of the Drill Book, with disastrous results in my opinion, for I feel certain that if the science of skirmishing had been better understood by our army, very many valuable lives would have been saved in the Boer War.

“ The revisers of the Drill Book, who must surely now be at work, might do much worse than look back to poor “ Cocky ” Slade’s chapter, which was based on the principles which have been taught and practised in the Rifle Brigade for 100 years, and which are just as valuable in these days of magazine rifles as they were in the old times of Brown Bess or Baker’s rifle.

“ Yours truly,

“ W. R. LASCELLES, late R. B.”

This letter I did not publish in the last issue of the CHRONICLE (1901), since the matter was then pending, the process of incubation referred to on p. 321 of the CHRONICLE for 1900 being in a very embryonic stage.

I, however, acted on Colonel Lascelles’ suggestion, and having ascertained the identity of the individual detailed to incubate, I sent him as a present copies of the reprints, which, thanks to the CHRONICLE, we were able to produce some years ago of Colonel Coote

Manningham's *Military Lectures delivered to the Officers of the 95th (Rifle) Regiment at Shorn Cliff during the Spring of 1803*, wherein the whole system of light drill is so thoroughly explained, and also of Colonel Coote Manningham's *Regulations for the Rifle Corps*, published in 1801, and in which the Company System is so clearly laid down. I rather fancy that a copy of *The Theory and Practice of Skirmishing*, by some officers of the Rifle Brigade, also somehow found their way into the same parcel!

As a keen ornithologist and oologist, although naturally taking the greatest interest in the period of incubation, I was well aware of the danger of disturbing the labours of the fowl during that interesting period. I was tolerably sanguine as to the results for I knew the incubator to be a man of liberal views with a thorough knowledge of military history and tactics.

I was fortified in my good opinion of him by the fact that before the Boer War broke out he had on one occasion confided to me that in his opinion (and he was *not* a Rifleman) the true solution of the difficult problem of the conduct of the infantry combat in the future would be found rather in a study of the methods employed by the 95th Rifles in the Peninsular War than in those fostered and cherished at Aldershot.

In due course the book appeared, and whatever may be its merits or demerits—points which I have refrained from discussing here—it must be conceded by all liberal-minded soldiers, that both in the matter of Skirmishing and Company training it is an enormous advance upon anything hitherto published “by Authority.”

Before long, however, I heard much talk about Riflemen being ordered to carry rifles at “the slope,” and to “fix bayonets” when on sentry, &c.

Setting aside all prejudice, it seemed to me that it was only the logical outcome of magazine arms to carry them at "the slope," whilst the advantage of a sentry in peace or in war being armed with some means of defence beyond a bullet ranging two or three miles was obvious. I was content personally to see that the new book, on the whole, adopted our Riflemen's methods.

Such however was not the view of many, especially outsiders, and some of the military correspondents of the daily Press sought to make merry over this assumed fresh "insult" to Riflemen in ordering us to "slope 'oop."

Amongst these the *Globe* indulged in some banter, which drew the following retort from a gallant present Rifleman, who conceals his anonymity behind an eye-glass.

"INFANTRY TRAINING.

"To the Editor of the *Globe*.

"Sir,—Your correspondent on 'Military Matters,' in his able article in Saturday's issue of your paper, remarks: 'Riflemen will be shocked to hear that their sentries are to march at the slope with fixed bayonets. . . . and in the march past rifle regiments move at the slope, also with bayonets fixed.' Whatever shocks riflemen may experience from these innovations will be more than compensated by the fact that the whole spirit of the new book is a vindication of the principles of the drill and interior economy which they have practised for the last hundred years. Oft, in the past, has the unfortunate rifleman been ridden down by excited staff officers for executing some one of the many movements which figure now in 'Infantry Training' as new and original; or been regarded by inspecting officers with suspicion because the battalion is managed on the 'company system,' and not 'run' entirely from the orderly room. The powers that be have adopted riflemen's principles in their new book, but forgotten to

acknowledge the source of their inspiration. Nevertheless, riflemen will smile to themselves when they read the new infantry drill book.

“ Yours, &c.

“ May 26.

“ RIFLEMAN.”

It is the hope of the Editor to some day briefly recapitulate the various methods and customs of Riflemen which had their inception at “ Shorn Cliff Barracks ” in 1800-1803, and which have one by one, after years of opposition and Official snubbing, been adopted into our Service, precisely as has now been done with regard to “ Skirmishing ” and the “ Company system.”

WILLOUGHBY VERNER.

P.S.—The preceding was written some months ago and went to the printers in January.

Whilst passing the last sheets of the CHRONICLE for press, the sad news has come of the death of Lt.-Colonel G. F. R. Henderson in Egypt.

He was known to the world as the talented author of “ Stonewall Jackson,” and now that he has gone from among us there can be no harm in revealing the fact that he was the principal compiler of the volume on “ Infantry Training ” with which this notice deals.

The Army has sustained a great loss by his death, and Infantry soldiers in particular are indebted to him for having cast the weight of his profound study of the theory of modern war in the direction of the more intelligent training and handling of our infantry in action.

It is none the less gratifying to me to be thus able to place on record that at any rate, so far as Henderson was concerned, his views on the training of infantry in the field were not mere hasty deductions drawn from the so-called “ Lessons of the War in South Africa,”

but the deliberate outcome of his patient study and research for years prior to 1899.

When the sad news of his death first reached me I had it under consideration whether I should not alter the article already in type.

I, however, decided to let it remain as originally written, since I knew well that nobody would have enjoyed the *badinage* therein contained (for we had been engaged in many such little "affairs of outposts" during the years we have both been working at these and other military problems) than the ever-genial writer of "Stonewall Jackson."

W. V.

March 7th, 1903.

THE KING'S ROYAL RIFLE CORPS CHRONICLE, 1901.

It is a trite saying that "imitation is the sincerest flattery." We hasten to say that these words are *not* of our own quotation, but accompanied the first volume of the *Regimental Chronicle* of our old friends and brother Riflemen of the "60th," and which was sent to us (in our Editorial capacity) some months ago. Suffice it to say that the 60th have now started an Annual, and "we" as Editor cannot refrain from recording, with, we venture to think, justifiable pride that it has been designed and constructed on identically similar lines as regards size, arrangements, type and all else to the RIFLE BRIGADE CHRONICLE, as started in 1890, some twelve years ago. It would, indeed, almost seem as if our CHRONICLE had become (as a reviewer once described it) "a model of what a Regimental Record should be."

For this "60th" volume is only the latest of several which have appeared of recent years, all alike modelled on the RIFLE BRIGADE CHRONICLE.

Shortly after the appearance of our first volume, the Editor received applications from various Regiments asking for information as to the methods employed in "running" it. To all such applications we replied to the best of our ability, and the result has been the inception and appearance of several Regimental Annuals, amongst which that of our old comrades in the Light Division, "The 43rd and 52nd Light Infantry Chronicle," now in its tenth year, holds a commanding position, and is of exceptional excellence.

The new "60th Chronicle" contains much of interest, and more especially to those who have served in South Africa, by reason of the vivid accounts of some of the earlier fighting of the campaign. In the article dealing with the Siege of Ladysmith, we read with pleasure of the Sergeant of the Rifle Brigade, who on the occasion of the famous night sortie on Surprise Hill, "killed so many Boers that he was unable to eat his breakfast." The name of this admirable N.C.O. is not given, but we fully sympathise with him as we understand from other sources that it was not the remembrance of the "brave Burghers" he had slain that interfered with his appetite, but rather of one or two whom he had unfortunately let off through a too rigid adherence to the paralysing official "Review Exercise in Quick Time" as formerly practised in our army. It would not be in consonance with the traditions of the Editor of the CHRONICLE, were he to let this volume pass without pointing out sundry minor errors, such as the date on the frontispiece, &c., which have not escaped his critical eye. Such an opportunity of entering into friendly correspondence

with his recently hatched brother Editor in the 60th is one not lightly to be disregarded. Such correspondence will be written on one side only of the paper, with quarter-margin and the names of places, &c., written in Roman block capitals, in fact it will be conducted in accordance with the rules for CHRONICLE correspondence, which are not always complied with by our esteemed correspondents.

Meanwhile, we congratulate the 60th Rifles most heartily on the most excellent volume they have produced.

“COMFORTS” FOR OUR RIFLEMEN SERVING IN SOUTH AFRICA, 1900.

UNDER the above heading in our last year's issue, we published a brief account of the various subscriptions which had been made for our Riflemen in South Africa in 1900 and 1901. This was sent us by a correspondent who had assisted in the work and appeared (without revision) in our pages. It has since come to the knowledge of the Editor that the report of the good work thus done was incomplete, and that prior to this, others besides those mentioned had taken vast pains to send out “comforts” to our Riflemen. The only apology the Editor can offer for this omission is that at the time he was himself engaged in the war in South Africa, and consequently he never heard of the movement.

During the autumn of 1899, Mrs. Norcott, assisted by Mrs. Lamb, Mrs. H. F. M. Wilson, Mrs. Radcliffe, and the late Major Harry James Fergusson, wrote to all past and present officers of the Rifle Brigade to subscribe to a fund for sending pipes and tobacco to the men of the two Battalions out at the front.

In response to this appeal liberal donations, amounting altogether to £237, were received, whilst many subscribers wrote to say that they would gladly send more money if required. The tobacco and pipes were procured by Major Harry James Fergusson, and despatched by him on January 27th, 1900, in the Union liner *Scot*, Sir Charles Hunter, who was going out to South Africa, undertaking to look after the

tobacco, &c., and see it safely landed and sent forward. We hear from all sides that the present was greatly appreciated by our gallant comrades.

Although three years have elapsed since the affair, no acknowledgment has yet been made to those who so generously subscribed, and the Editor has been requested, on behalf of the Committee who worked to collect the money, to tender their thanks to all subscribers, while at the same time letting it be known how the money was disbursed. Amongst other generous donors were the Members of "The Jorrocks' Club" who abandoned their annual dinner, and sent their subscriptions of £40 to Mrs. Norcott. Many ladies whose relatives had served or were serving in the Regiment also sent liberal subscriptions.

The general account of the further subscriptions received in 1900 and 1901, and of the consignment of comforts in the shape of warm clothing, &c., will be found in last year's CHRONICLE.

The following incident, which we believe has not been chronicled, occurred in connection with the sudden departure of the 1st Battalion for South Africa in October, 1899.

The Battalion had hardly sailed, when an order was received for the detachment left behind to proceed to Dublin. The married women were naturally in despair, but the inhabitants of the Isle of Wight showed the greatest kindness to them and the children and afforded them substantial assistance, thus materially ameliorating their position, a timely action for which they were profoundly grateful.

OBITUARY.

CAPTAIN SIR ELLIOTT D. L. POWER, BART.

ELLIOTT DERRICK LE POER POWER, fifth Baronet, of Kilkane, County Kilkenny, was born August 16th, 1872. He was the second son of Sir Richard Crampton Power, third Baronet, who died on May 25th, 1892. His elder brother, Sir John Elliott Cecil Power, the fourth Baronet, a Captain in the 5th (Militia) Battalion of the Royal Irish Regiment (Kilkenny Militia) went out to South Africa with the 46th Company of the Imperial Yeomanry, and was mortally wounded in the fight at Lindley, Orange Free State, on June 1st, 1900.

Elliott Derrick Power was educated at Wellington College and joined the Militia, obtaining his Commission in the Regiment on June 2nd, 1894. He served with the 1st Battalion at Hong Kong, and was transferred to the 3rd Battalion in India, with which he served until promoted Captain on August 31st, 1900. On promotion he was ordered home, but volunteered for South Africa, and was posted to his old Battalion, the 1st.

He served with the 1st Battalion during the last phase of the Boer War, and died on January 20th, 1902, at Standerton, of enteric fever. Thus it came about that both brothers found their graves in South Africa.

A portrait of Sir Elliott Power appeared in last year's issue of the CHRONICLE.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL C. F. HULSE.

CHARLES FREDERICK HULSE was born in 1846, and was gazetted to the Regiment August 15th, 1861; he became Lieutenant, April 3rd, 1866, and was promoted Captain, September 24th, 1873, and Major, July 1st, 1881. He retired from the Service with the honorary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel on April 1st, 1882.

Most of his service was with the 3rd Battalion. He died at Nutcombe, Haslemere, on February 7th, 1902, in his fifty-seventh year.

MAJOR HARRY JAMES FERGUSSON.

HARRY JAMES FERGUSSON was the eldest son of Robert Duncan Fergusson, of Doonholm, Ayrshire, N.B., who served in the Regiment from 1831 to 1840.

He was born December 18th, 1852, and was educated at Eton, obtaining his Commission through the Militia on February 28th, 1874.

He joined the 2nd Battalion at Winchester and proceeded with it to Gibraltar, where he served with it until 1880, when he joined the Staff of his cousin, Sir James Fergusson, at the time Governor of Bombay.

He subsequently rejoined the 2nd Battalion at home, and served with it until December, 1891, when he was promoted Major.

In January, 1892, he proceeded to Halifax as Military Secretary to General Sir John Ross, G.C.B., and served in that capacity until May, 1893. It was during this time that he made a shooting expedition after Wapiti, a most interesting account of which he sent to the CHRONICLE for 1893. He retired from the service on October 11th, 1893.

He was an exceptionally good Company officer, much liked by all ranks.

For five years, when quartered with him at Gibraltar, he was my constant companion in innumerable shooting and birds'-nesting expeditions into Spain. Although not a naturalist in the strict sense of the term, he had a great knowledge of the ways of both animals and birds in their haunts, and possessed a remarkable talent for "driving" them. He was particularly successful in his methods of driving the Great Bustard. On an expedition in 1876 we killed seven of these splendid game-birds in four days, due largely to his admirable "driving."

As a fisherman he was exceptionally good, and in the use of the "dry fly" in the Hampshire streams few could equal him.

One of the best fishermen of the day has thus described Harry James Fergusson's skill:—

"He was a past-master in the art of fishing. I have never met his equal. I can truly say that I learnt everything I know from him; and his knowledge of fishes and their ways and how to circumvent them were alike extraordinary. I used to delight in simply watching him fish, for it taught one more than any amount of books could. He was wonderfully skilful with his fingers, and could tie a most perfect fly. In fact, there was nothing connected with fishing that he was not equal to."

"Harry James," as he was popularly known among a very wide circle of friends, was, to sum up, a good Rifleman, a first-rate sportsman, and a most interesting and amusing companion, and he will be greatly missed by many past and present Riflemen, as well as by many friends outside of the Regiment.

He died in New Zealand on February 9th, 1902, of heart disease, aged forty-nine.

W. V.

COLONEL ANDREW GREEN.

ANDREW GREEN was born December 11th, 1836, and was gazetted to the Regiment on March 20th, 1855.

He served with the 3rd Battalion in the Indian Mutiny, and on October 8th, 1858, when with Sir R. Barker's Column, was in command of a detachment of 100 Riflemen which was sharply engaged with the Mutineers. In the affair Green was most desperately wounded. The following is an extract from Sir W. Cope's *History of the Rifle Brigade* :—

“ On approaching the enemy's position, which was a strong one, a village on high ground and surrounded with dense jungle, fire was opened on them from guns posted in the village and from matchlocks in the jungle. The Riflemen were extended in skirmishing order on the right and entered the jungle. Lieutenant Green had warned the men not to lose communication with their files; but in the thickness of the jungle three men got separated and were surrounded and wounded by the enemy. Hearing firing, Lieutenant Green at once made for the place and was immediately surrounded by six rebels. He shot two with his revolver. As he was in the act of dismounting to attack the others he was cut down and hacked at while on the ground. Springing to his feet, however, he managed to knock down two more of his assailants with the butt of his revolver and drawing his sword he kept the others at bay. While he was about to fall back in search of some of his men, he was attacked by three more of the enemy and a second time cut down. Again getting to his feet, he contrived with his wounded right hand to shoot another man, who was in the act of cutting at him with his tulwar, and whose blow, descending as he fell dead, inflicted a deep wound on Green's head. Colour-Sergeant Mansel, meantime, had heard the firing, and was making his way to the part of the jungle the sounds seemed to proceed from, when he came on a Rifleman wounded and retiring, who informed him that Lieutenant Green had come to his assistance and was then hard pressed by several Sepoys. Hurrying on in the direction the man had pointed out,

the Sergeant soon was attacked by a rebel, whom he succeeded in shooting; but before he could reload his rifle he was set upon by another man, who cut at him with his tulwar. After a severe struggle Sergeant Mansel knocked him over by a blow with the butt of his rifle, and soon after he came upon Green lying bathed in blood outside the jungle, and with the help of two Riflemen carried him fainting to the rear.

"Green received fourteen sabre cuts, and one gunshot wound. Four of these wounds were obliged to sewn up on the ground and as soon as he was brought back to camp his left arm was amputated below the elbow and his right thumb was taken off. Faint from loss of blood and from excessive fatigue (for the Riflemen had been under arms from four in the morning till three in the afternoon), it was not thought that he could rally, and for some days his life was despaired of. He was, however, moved to Lucknow on the 21st."

Few men, probably, have ever survived so many and such severe wounds.

It will be anticipated that Brigadier Barker speaks highly of this gallant deed in his despatch of October 9th.

"The party of the Rifle Brigade, under Lieutenant Green gallantly rushed up the high position in front of the village, and captured a six-pounder gun Among the wounded (and I am sorry to say he is dangerously so) is Lieutenant Green, Rifle Brigade. . . . This officer has behaved so gallantly all through the day that I most deeply lament this misfortune."

Ensign Richards also was favourably mentioned in this despatch.

The Adjutant-General of the Army in India, in forwarding this despatch to the Secretary of the Government, by the direction of the Commander-in-Chief, adds:—

"I am also to request marked attention to the gallantry of Lieutenant Green, of the Rifle Brigade, who has been dangerously wounded."

And the Governor-General, in his General Order publishing these despatches, states his "great satisfaction" at the conduct of Lieutenant Green.

He was promoted Captain on August 4th, 1863, and received a Brevet-Majority on July 12th, 1864.

On November 13th, 1870, he was placed on half-pay and appointed Captain of Invalids at the Royal Hospital, Chelsea.

Four years later (April 1st, 1874) he was given a Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonelcy, and on July 1st, 1881, the honorary rank of Colonel.

His two sons joined the Regiment, and, sad to record, both lost their lives in India within a few months, one under peculiarly distressing circumstances, about ten years ago.

Colonel Green, owing to his terrible wounds, was extremely deaf; he was, however, always glad to meet with any Rifleman and to learn news of the Regiment, of which he was intensely proud, and would, in order to get answers to his numerous questions, produce a tablet and pencil so as to obtain written replies.

Of the cheeriest disposition and most contented nature, he well deserved the pseudonym of "Jolly" Green, which he bore in and out of the Regiment and throughout the Service for nigh fifty years.

At his quarters in Chelsea Hospital, which were furnished with Spartan simplicity, he used to produce the helmet and Rifleman's jacket he was wearing on the occasion of his desperate encounter at Jamo, and both of which were cut literally to ribbons by the sharp tulwars of the Mutineers, and, as may readily be imagined, covered with old blood-stains.

He died at the Royal Hospital on March 21st, 1902. The funeral of this most gallant old Rifleman was attended by many Officers of the Regiment.

CAPTAIN LLEWELLYN SAUNDESON.

LLEWELLYN TRAHERNE SAUNDESON was the eldest son of Mr. Llewellyn and Lady Rachel Saunderson, and was born on June 5th, 1870. He was educated at Stubbington, Hants, and the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, and was gazetted to the Regiment on October 29th, 1890. He joined the 1st Battalion at Bareilly, and served with it there and subsequently at Calcutta, Hong Kong, and Singapore. He was promoted Captain October 25th, 1897.

On March 3rd, 1901, he proceeded to South Africa with the Mounted Infantry, and served continuously with it in the Transvaal and Orange Free State.

On April 22nd, 1902, he was wounded in a fight with the Boers about five miles from Standerton, and succumbed to his injuries two days later on the 24th, aged 32.

He was the seventeenth and last Officer of the Regiment who lost his life during the Boer War.

A portrait of him appeared in last year's issue of the CHRONICLE.

CAPTAIN GEOFFREY LEWES AUSTIN.

GEOFFREY LEWES AUSTIN was the youngest son of Mr. George Austin, formerly High Seneschal of Canterbury Cathedral, and was born in 1837. He was gazetted to the Regiment on April 6th, 1855, and became Lieutenant four months later. He served with the 3rd Battalion throughout the Indian Mutiny, receiving the Medal and Clasp for Lucknow. On March 17th, 1863, he was promoted Captain, and ten years later, on March 15th, 1873, he retired from the Service.

He died at his residence, 'The Precincts, Canterbury, on May 29th, in his sixty-fifth year. The following is an extract from the *Times*' Obituary of June 2nd, 1902:—

"An ardent sportsman, he was a capital shot, an expert angler, and an enthusiastic and successful golfer. He had for some years been a member of the committee of the Kent County Cricket Club, and was well known as the manager of the Canterbury Cricket week. He played for Kent before he was 20 years of age."

**LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR EDWARD NEWDIGATE-NEWDEGATE,
K.C.B.**

THIS most gallant and distinguished Officer died at Brighton on August 1st, 1902, after a long and painful illness.

The following brief sketch of his career is taken from the *Times*' Obituary of August 4th:—

"Lieutenant-General Sir Edward Newdigate-Newdegate, who died at Brighton on Friday night, was the fourth son of the late Francis Newdigate, of Kirk Hallam, Derby, by the Lady Barbara, daughter of the third Earl of Dartmouth. He was born at Astley Castle, Warwick, on June 15th, 1825, was educated at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, and entered the Rifle Brigade in 1842. He served in the Crimean campaign of 1854-55 as a Captain in the 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade, and was present at the battles of the Alma and Inkerman, where he was wounded, and in the siege of Sevastopol. At the Alma the 2nd Battalion of the Rifle Brigade was with the Light Division, which was heavily engaged, and in his despatch Lord Raglan stated that the capture of the Great Redoubt was materially aided by the advance of the four Companies of the Rifle Brigade under the gallant Norcott. At Inkerman, also, the Rifle Brigade took a distinguished

part, having nearly 100 killed and wounded. For his services in the Crimea Captain Newdigate received a mention in despatches, the medal with three clasps, the Turkish medal, the knighthood of the Legion of Honour, the fifth class of the Medjidie, and a Brevet Majority.

“ In 1861 Newdigate, now a Lieutenant-Colonel, left the Rifle Brigade, and was for a time employed on particular service in Canada. From 1865 to 1870 he was Assistant-Adjutant-General at Aldershot, and from 1873 to 1877 he Commanded, first, the Carlisle Regimental District, and afterwards the Rifle Dépôt at Winchester. In 1878 he was appointed to the Command of the Chatham District, but relinquished it the following year to take charge of a division in the Zulu campaign. General Newdigate’s division was the second of the Army as reorganised after Kambula, and formed a separate column, which, based on Utrecht, moved by Landmann Drift across the Ityolyosi on Ulundi. It will be recalled that in a reconnaissance towards the last-named river the Prince Imperial was killed. After crossing the White Umvolozi Newdigate’s division was joined by the independent flying column under Wood, and the combined force moved on and fought, with General Thesiger, now Lord Chelmsford, in chief command, the decisive battle of Ulundi. General Newdigate was duly mentioned in despatches, and received the C.B. On his return to England he commanded the South-Eastern District, headquarters Dover, from 1880 to 1885. In 1887 he succeeded to the Arbury and Harefield estates of the late Right Hon. C. N. Newdegate, and assumed the name of Newdegate by Royal licence. In the same year he was promoted Lieutenant-General, and in 1888 he was appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Bermudas. This post he held until 1892, when he was obliged to retire, having attained the age of 67. In 1894 he was created a K.C.B., and in 1897 was appointed Colonel of the Devonshire Regiment.

“ Sir Edward Newdigate-Newdegate lived in retirement at Arbury Priory, Nuneaton. He owned about 6,000 acres, and was D.L. and J.P. for Warwickshire. He married, in 1858, Anne Emily, daughter of the Very Rev. Thomas Garnier, Dean of Lincoln, by the Lady Caroline, daughter of the fourth Earl of Albemarle.”

The following are the dates of the late Sir Edward's commission: Ensign, May 29th, 1842; Lieutenant, April 14th, 1846; Captain, April 30th, 1852; Brevet-Major, November 2nd, 1855; Major, August 31st, 1857; Lieutenant-Colonel, April 30th, 1861; Colonel, October 23rd, 1867; Major-General, October 1st, 1877; Lieutenant-General, May 11th, 1887; Retired, June 15th, 1892.

Those who served with Sir Edward recognised in him a man of broad views and one unusually gifted with a comprehension of all matters connected with military administration and organisation. It has been said that his time as A.A.G. at Aldershot was marked by a large-mindedness and common-sense treatment of the various military problems of the day rarely to be met with.

We are indebted to Lady Newdegate for some notes on Sir Edward's fatal illness from which the following account is compiled.

When at Brighton on February 28th, 1902, he was suddenly seized with an attack of heart failure, and after two weeks illness it was discovered that he was suffering from a clot of blood blocking the femoral artery of his leg, a disease known as "embolism." On April 6th the doctors decided that his leg would have to be amputated, and he received the terrible news with a calmness and resignation that caused astonishment and admiration to all. On April 15th the operation was performed by Sir William Bennett, the amputation being midway above the knee.

After the operation he struggled on and gained strength, but on May 2nd it was found that he had a similar trouble in his left leg, and that it would be necessary to amputate that also. When he learned the news he evinced the greatest fortitude and resigna-

tion, and, knowing well the extreme risk of a second amputation, he prepared for death beforehand, amongst other arrangements sending a message to his Arbury tenants, "Tell my dear people at home not to grieve for me."

The second amputation took place on July 16th, Sir William Bennett again operating.

Sir Edward came through it successfully, but secondary haemorrhage came on in the night, and he became gradually weaker.

On August 1st, sixteen days after the last operation, there were signs of failure, and he died peacefully the same night. Sir William Bennett wrote: "Sir Edward was the bravest patient I have ever seen . . . he behaved so splendidly throughout."

During the five months of what, without exaggeration, may be termed martyrdom he never once complained.

His remains were taken to Arbury, and, in compliance with his wishes expressed some years previously, the coffin was borne on a farm-trolley, drawn by some of his favourite cart mares.

All the tenants, as well as a large number of neighbours and friends, followed him to the grave.

He lies buried under the chancel window in Astley church.

CAPTAIN AND BREVET-MAJOR HUBERT EDWARD
VERNON, D.S.O.

HUBERT EDWARD VERNON was the second son of Sir Harry Foley Vernon, of Hanbury Hall, Droitwich, by his marriage with Lady Georgina Baillie-Hamilton. He was born on May 7th, 1867, was educated at Eton and



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PRETORIA, 1902.

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CAPTAIN AND BREVET-MAJOR HUBERT VERNON, D.S.O.
PRETORIA, 1902.

gazetted to the Rifle Brigade on June 20th, 1888. He joined the 1st Battalion in India, served with it till March 30th, 1892, when he was transferred to the 4th Battalion. On May 2nd, 1896, he sailed for South Africa in command of the Mounted Infantry Section, 4th Battalion, forming part of the Rifle Company under Captain A. V. Jenner, D.S.O., for operations in Mashonaland. He took a leading part in the storming of Makoni's Kraal by the Rifle Company on August 3rd, and was mentioned in Despatches by Sir F. Carrington in the following terms:—

“Cool and dashing, an ideal Mounted Infantry officer. Staff officer to Jenner's Column for ten weeks.”

He was awarded the Medal and D.S.O. for his services on this occasion. During his absence in South Africa he was promoted Captain and posted to the 2nd Battalion, but was transferred on March 7th, 1897, to the 4th Battalion, of which he was appointed Adjutant in the following October, a post which he held until October 1899, when, on war breaking out, he was seconded for service on the Staff.

He took part in the defence of Ladysmith, and in Sir Redvers Buller's subsequent advance to Lydenburg, including the action of Bergendal. He subsequently served successively as Staff Officer to a Mounted Infantry Column, and as D.A.A.G. to the Inspector-General of Mounted Infantry, and saw much service in the Transvaal and Orange River Colony.

He was more than once mentioned in despatches, received both South African medals with a total of seven clasps, and was in November, 1900, promoted to a Brevet Majority for his services. He died at Pretoria on Sunday, September 21st, from injuries received at polo,

aged 36. In him the Regiment lost a most gallant comrade, and his death was all the more sad from the fact that one who had gone through the whole war unscathed should so soon after its conclusion thus lose his life at his favourite pastime.

As an all-round sportsman, Vernon was hard to beat ; brilliant at polo he played for the 1st Battalion team in India, and did much to get up the 4th Battalion team in Dublin. In 1898 he played in several important matches for the All-Ireland Polo Club, and in August, 1899, in the 4th Battalion team in the Dublin Open Regimental Cup, and also in the Rugby Autumn Polo Tournament in the same year. A splendid horseman, he was equally at home in the hunting field and at polo ; he was also a good cricketer, racquet and football player.

As a soldier, it is hard to say whether it was in the capacity of Company Officer, as Adjutant, Mounted Infantry or as Staff Officer that he most excelled. It may truly be said of him that he was beloved by Officers and Men, his cheery good spirits, generous nature, and gentle and courteous manner endeared him to all.

General Sir Neville Lyttelton, Commander-in-Chief, South Africa, thus described him :—

“ He was one of the finest officers I have ever known in the Regiment, both in peace and war. It was a sight to see him in action—a leader whom men would follow anywhere.”

We can only deplore the loss the Regiment and Army have sustained in the early termination of so gallant a life, and offer our true sympathy to his parents in their bereavement.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

THE Editor requests that all contributions to the CHRONICLE for 1903 may be posted before November 1st.

Those responsible for Battalion and Depôt contributions should send them in complete up to November 1st, and forward a *supplementary* despatch with the Parade State on December 31st.

It is particularly requested that the printed forms for "Records" and "Musketry" be used.

Correspondents are requested to adhere to the following rules:—

1. All communications to be written on *one side* only of the paper, leaving a wide margin.
2. All names of persons and foreign places to be written in block Roman type, thus: CAIRO.

All contributions should be sent to the Editor,

LIEUT.-COLONEL VERNER,

Hartford Bridge,

Winchfield, Hants.

Those wishing to become annual subscribers are requested to fill in the form on the next page and send it to the Editor.

Every annual subscriber receives a copy of the CHRONICLE and a Sheet Calendar post free.

PRICES OF CHRONICLES

(BACK NUMBERS).

Owing to the prolonged service of the Battalions in South Africa a considerable number of CHRONICLES for the years 1899, 1900, and 1901 are still in stock.

These are now offered for sale to N.C.O.'s and Riflemen at the following prices, which *does not include postage*.

Year.	Bound, Cloth Boards.	Bound Flush, Limp.
1899.		
With 15 illustrations and 209 pp., contains Index for Vols. I. to X., 1890-1899.	... 2/6	... 2/0
1900.		
Centenary Double Number, with 68 illustrations and maps and 409 pp.	... 4/6	... 3/6
1901.		
With 10 illustrations and 184 pp.	... 2/6	... 2/0

Copies of the Centenary Double Number, bound cloth boards with *gilt* edges (similar to those issued to Subscribers) can now be obtained for 5s.

In all cases application for back numbers should be made to the Editor.

Owing to the fact that a very large number of Reservists and others returned to civil life on the termination of the War in South Africa, it has been found impossible to notify to such men where they can obtain CHRONICLES dealing with the campaigning in which they took part.

It is hoped that Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers now serving will endeavour to let their old comrades who have ceased to belong to the Battalions, know how and where to obtain any copies of the CHRONICLE they may desire.

PORTRAITS OF OFFICERS WHO HAVE DIED IN SOUTH AFRICA.

THE portraits of all the Officers of the Rifle Brigade and of the 60th Rifles who lost their lives during the operations in South Africa, 1899-1902, are now ready.

These portraits are on grey cardboard mounts, and under each portrait is printed the name of the officer, the place where he died, and the date of decease.

No. 1 Plate contains portraits of 13 officers, 60th Rifles, 1899-1900.

No. 2 Plate contains portraits of 17 officers, Rifle Brigade, 1899-1902.

No. 3 Plate contains portraits of 16 officers, 60th Rifles, 1899-1902.

The plates are of uniform size, viz., 19 inches by 27 inches. If required the plates can be framed in suitable 1-inch black fluted frames (with $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch silver or gold slip).

In ordering, please state if the plates are to be sent unframed or framed, and if the latter, whether silver or gold slips are required.

Specimen plates are on view at Messrs. Cox & Co.'s, where MR. J. C. WOOLLACOTT has kindly consented to take orders for the same. Otherwise orders should be sent and cheques made payable to the publishers, Messrs. JOHN BALE, SONS, & DANIELSSON, Limited, 83-89, Great Titchfield Street, Oxford Street, W., where also plates are on view.

The prices for the series are as follows:—

		<i>Unframed.</i>	<i>Framed.</i>
		<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>
Any One Plate	...	1 0 0	1 10 0
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All Three Plates	...	2 15 0	4 0 0

Where copies are required for Regimental Institutions, Company Rooms, &c., a special reduction will be made if six copies or more be ordered at one time. Applications in such cases should be made to the Editor of the CHRONICLE direct (see p. 181).

Sent free, carriage paid, to any Railway Station in the United Kingdom.

Order Form for **Rifle Brigade Chronicle.**

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